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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Kowloon...	Dep.	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yau-mat...	Dep.	6.50	8.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	8.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31
Tai-po	Dep.	7.16	8.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Tai-po Market	Dep.	7.31	9.05	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanning	Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.23	6.18	7.58
Shungshui	Dep.	7.36	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.27	6.22	8.02
Shumshui	Arr.	7.48	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.08
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Shumshui	Dep.	7.51	8.15	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.08
Shungshui	Dep.	7.58	8.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15
Fanning	Dep.	7.59	8.18	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Tai-po Market	Dep.	7.43	8.08	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Tai-po	Dep.	7.46	8.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.39	6.33
Shatin	Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.56	5.51	6.46
Yau-mat...	Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.06	6.03	6.53
Kowloon...	Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11	7.06

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One lump of ice
Serve in high-ball glass
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One quart of Sugar
One quart of Fennel Oil
Use the grog, adding equal
Part of very hot water
Serve with slices of lemon
Dissolve sugar in hot water.

BACARDI HIGHBALL

Place a piece of ice in glass
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BACARDI MILK PUNCH

One Glass hot Milk
One tablespoonful of sugar
A pinch of nutmeg
The yolk of an egg
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egg with the sugar
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OUR LONDON LETTER

BRITISH M.P.'S AND THE MARKING OF EMPIRE GOODS.

KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH IN A NEW LIGHT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, September 13th.

INDISCRETIONS OF A COURTIER.

There is a lot of talk this week about the "memoirs" published by Sir Almeric Fitzroy, formerly for twenty-six years Clerk of the Privy Council. In that period, he tells us, he was at four hundred and eighteen out of four hundred and thirty-four meetings of the Council; so that he has something to say about everybody who was anybody—in the political world at least—in his time.

But Sir Almeric is no Peeps. He is more self-conscious than the Seventeenth Century celebrity; and his taste for gossip leads him to put down things—some of them about people living—which are indiscreet. The diary begins in 1898. There is a homely picture of Queen Victoria going to sleep twice while in conversation with Lord Balfour—much to the latter's consternation; and an equally unconventional glimpse, which Sir Almeric recalls of the aged Queen when it was suggested that some of the Yeomen of the Guard should be sent to Cowes to grace the reception of the German Emperor on his first visit to his grandmother. "Straight and sure came the answer from Sir Henry Ponsonby: 'The Queen says she is damned if the Beef-eaters shall leave London.'"

STORY OF KING EDWARD.

King Edward's reign, as may be supposed, provided the diarist with livelier material. One story deserves to be repeated because it shows that King Edward was sometimes prepared to be unconventional. It seems that Lord Pembroke went to Buckingham Palace to inquire when it would be convenient for the King to receive an address, and found his Majesty having his corn-cut. The King asked him whether he had the address with him, and on being told he had, said: "Why not present it now?" Lord Pembroke replied that he had not the Lord Steward's wand, which is supposed to be *de rigueur* on such an occasion. "Oh, never mind," said his Majesty, "take an umbrella!" And, rather to Lord Pembroke's bewilderment, the ceremony was performed under such novel conditions.

As Clerk of the Privy Council Sir Almeric Fitzroy saw all the leading statesmen and politicians at close range, so to speak. One gathers that he has no love for either Mr. Asquith or Mr. Churchill. Of Mr. Lloyd George he says in the diary under date December, 1919, that he "has the mentality characteristic of his countrymen, an inexactitude which is quite outside the control of his will. A fact with him is nothing static, no matter of definite shape or precise limits, but something fluid. Like quicksilver, which under pressure of circumstances may take any form you like to give it."

IRON AND STEEL OUTLOOK.

The information which reaches me from trade circles in the North of England is the reverse of cheerful. I hear that the iron and steel outlook shows no sign of improving. Out of 480 furnaces only 130 were in blast at the end of July. Our exports, which were 414,000 tons a month in 1913, and 321,000 tons a month during 1924, were down to 200,000 tons a month during the first six months of this year. Germany, which exported only 128,000 tons a month last year, has had an average of 250,000 tons this year, her best customer being the Netherlands. But whatever Germany's ultimate power may be as a competitor, France and Belgium are the most formidable competitors at the moment. Belgium exported 327,000 tons in January and February; and France, which could only average 51,000 tons a month in 1913, has now, with Lorraine at her disposal, got up to 230,000 tons a month. America, of which we used to hear so much, has dropped out of the running altogether. This is due to her large home demand for steel. When this is satisfied she may become a formidable competitor once more.

EMPIRE GOODS.

A considerable number of Conservative M.P.'s who are convinced supporters of a Merchandise Marks Bill have been stimulated to fresh activities by the interim report of the Imperial Economic Committee. It will be recalled that the Committee recommended the distinctive labelling of all Empire produce. It is expected that the Government will resist the demand that full effect should be given to this recommendation, and the advocates of merchandise marks are now taking the line that it will be much more sensible and effective if the necessary Bill to give effect to the findings of the

Committee is so widened in its scope as to include the labelling of all foreign goods.

It is said in political circles in London that before the members of the Cabinet dispersed for their autumn holiday, a tentative understanding was arrived at somewhere along the lines here indicated. But it is not known how far the Government are prepared to go. The idea of the agitators for universal marking is that all foreign goods shall be marked with the name of the country of origin except in the case of goods coming from the Dominions and the Colonies, which shall be distinguished by the Empire label which is expected to be adopted.

EXPENSIVE SPORT.

Grouse shooting is essentially the rich man's sport; and this season it has been ing golf. Of course, this record of a thin grouse year does not stand alone. It is experienced also in connection with others, forms of sport. There is the story of Lord Cork, for instance, who took a house at Melton and got together a stud of expensive hunters, but a hard frost set in for weeks, and he calculated that more expensive than usual. I learn from accounts which have reached London from the moors that the birds have been few and far between. Some men who had invited large parties to shoot had to get over their disappointment by playing each ride cost him a hundred guineas. Then, Lord Dudley took a deer forest in Scotland the year he was suddenly appointed Viceroy of Ireland. He could not sub-let it, and he was only able to go to the lodge for two days. He shot one stag, which cost him £2,000.

But the most touching story this year is of a peer who took a fishing on a salmon river. He went to the water the day after his arrival, and found a man there who reminded him that his tenancy did not begin until the next day. However, the man courteously allowed him to use his rod, and he caught one salmon. The next day the rain set in and floods came down, and he never caught another fish.

HOBBS AND THE STAGE.

Having equalled the record of Dr. W. G. Grace by scoring 126 centuries in first-class cricket, Hobbs, the famous Surrey batsman, was offered an engagement at the London Coliseum to "demonstrate cricket strokes." Cricket professionals, even the most famous, are poorly paid in comparison with the "stars" in many other fields of sport, and Hobbs admits that this offer was very tempting. His refusal is all the more creditable and level-headed. He felt that the sporting prestige of cricket would suffer, that his appearance on the stage would be regarded unfavourably by the leaders of the cricket world, and that he would hardly be at his best in such an exotic, lime-lit atmosphere.

It is, I think, extremely doubtful whether there could be any instructional value in a cricket demonstration on the stage under stage conditions. A turn by Hobbs would simply mean the exploitation of his personal popularity in an age when everyone who "gets into the papers" is liable to be besieged with offers by people eager to make capital out of his or her temporary prominence. One feels grateful to Hobbs for refusing to allow this kind of exploitation to be applied to a sportsman who has achieved his success simply while playing for his side.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE LAND.

Mr. Lloyd George has informed a special correspondent of the *Daily News* that he proposes to start another national land campaign. He was found by the correspondent in his garden "seeking an explanation, why an apple-tree had developed blight." There are some or-lookers at the political game who would suggest that the blight was symbolic. It would be hard to say off-hand how many land policies Mr. Lloyd George has formulated or how many land crusades he has led. Parodies of hymns were written for one of them not long ago and published. The crusades did not attain popularity and electioneering success "according to plan." In fact, they have hitherto failed as disastrously as Mr. Lloyd George's experiment in Land Values Taxation. That was the most prominent feature of the "Limehouse Budget." It had a ten years' trial, confronted the Law Courts with insoluble puzzles, created expensive bureaucratic machinery, filled innumerable letter-boxes with forms, and procured for the Exchequer a minus quantity because the Land Taxes cost more to collect than they yielded in revenue.

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HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held last evening in the Pavilion, Mr. H. R. B. Hancock (President) being in the chair.

Among others present were Messrs. T. E. Pearce, P. M. Hodgson, R. E. A. Webster, H. E. Hollands, L. D. McNicoll, G. H. Piercy, H. Owen Hughes and J. H. Ramsay (committee), with Mr. L. S. Greenhill (Hon. Secretary).

The report of the committee for the season 1924-25, appeared in the *Daily Press* last week.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President said: I propose with your consent to take the accounts with the auditors' report attached, which have been in your hands for the past week, as read. You have no doubt examined them with some degree of satisfaction, and I think I may say they are the best in the history of the Club. There are perhaps one or two items in the Working Account on which you may like to have an explanation. The increase in repairs and renewals is accounted for by repairs done to the railings round the round part of which were renewed. The Club bore half the cost, otherwise this heading would have been slightly less than last year. General expenses include such items as glassware, of which we had to lay in a fresh supply last autumn owing to the great amount of wear on the ground during the exceptionally dry season last year, the amount of returning required was much more than usual, but I think you will agree with me that the general appearance of the ground fully recompensed us for the extra money spent. The increase under advertising is largely due to the additional advertising required for our several drawings of debentures. Our total working expenses exceed our subscriptions by nearly \$1,600. On the face of it, this is not very satisfactory, but on taking into account the extraordinary items of non-recurring expenditure already referred to, you will find that the figures against "Working Expenses" and "Subscriptions" are practically balanced. Our profit making items therefore should remain unimpaired, and the future capabilities of the Club in regard to paying off its debentures appear sound. The credit side of the account speaks for itself. With reference to the bar profits, I should like again to compliment Mr. Syme-Thomson and his able lieutenants who have looked after this department so well. Mr. Syme-Thomson is at present away on leave, but he and Mr. J. N. Owen had a strenuous time last autumn and again in the spring, and both have worked very hard and efficiently for the Club. Mr. J. H. Ramsay is temporarily filling Mr. Syme-Thomson's place and carrying on the good work of his predecessor.

Turning for a moment to the balance sheet—"Overdue Accounts." This is not so bad as it looks, taking into account the troublesome times of the last three months. At least 50 per cent. of the sum has since been paid, and I have little doubt that the balance will shortly be forthcoming. Whilst on this subject, however, I must sound a note of warning. The Committee is elected by you to protect your interests and the rules of the Club provide for certain action to be taken by the Committee in case of non-payment of accounts. Actually the rules do not provide discretionary powers for the Committee in this matter, but owing to exceptional circumstances we thought it well to take exceptional action or rather temporarily refrain from acting too harshly, and I trust we have your approval.

I do not think there are any other items calling for special comment beyond the very satisfactory state of our Debenture Account. I am sure you will be pleased to be reminded that during the past twelve months we have paid off 250 debentures, involving the sum of \$13,000.

CRICKET AND TENNIS.

Since our last report has been issued Hongkong has played three Interport Matches. All of which we were fortunate enough to win. In November last year teams from Shanghai and Malaya visited us, and after some excellent cricket we defeated the former by an innings and 5 runs and the latter by 2 wickets. Shanghai defeated Malaya after a game of many vicissitudes—by 88 runs. In May this year a team from Hongkong under Rev. Mr. Quick's captaincy visited Shanghai, and after a thrilling match, they pulled the game out of the fire by the narrow margin of 7 runs. I should like to take this opportunity of again congratulating the Rev. Mr. Quick on the success of his side. These local Interport Cricket weeks could not be carried through without the help, both financial and social of our many friends, and on behalf of the members of this Club I would thank all those who so generously contributed in one way or another to make the week the success it was. We are two up on Shanghai now and one on Malaya. We hope our Shanghai friends will visit us again in November 1926 when we shall be delighted to give them a chance of turning the tables on us.

The Club teams did not do themselves justice in the League fixtures. The poor result as compared with the previous year was largely due to dividing our forces, and playing two teams. We have a good deal of new blood this year and I hope all young cricketers will make a point of putting in as much practice as possible and keeping up their keenness to the end of the season. So often there is a great show of enthusiasm at the start, but a sad falling off towards the end, which sometimes makes it hard for the Secretaries of the sides to get a full eleven. I hope this will not occur this season.

We had a greatly increased entry for the tennis tournament last Spring which as usual was carried through without a hitch, thanks to those who lent a willing hand. We had the pleasure of visits of some first class American and Japanese players, who delighted a large and enthusiastic public by their play. There is a possibility of another visit next Spring of some American players, and I need only say we shall be delighted to see them should they decide to make the trip. Capt. O'Callaghan, a new comer, won the Singles Championship, and Mr. S. E. Green, an old favourite, came to life again and carried off the Club Championship.

MORE ROOM NEEDED.

Your Committee has been keeping a watchful eye on our increasing membership, and the much greater use Members are making of the Club. Though the present is perhaps hardly an opportune moment for building it seems to me that we must very soon consider definite ways and means for trying to meet the growing need for more room accommodation. The time has come when we must seriously contemplate adding another floor to the present building and this must be one of the first considerations of your new Committee. There is hardly elbow room on occasions now and the membership shows no sign of falling off.

Whilst on this question of membership, I would once again draw the attention of those who either propose or second candidates for the Club of the advisability of making such candidates known to the Committee before the ballot. There have unfortunately been cases where candidates have not been elected owing to insufficiency of votes, but you cannot expect your Committee to vote for someone they have never seen and in an increasing number of cases some of the Committee not even knowing the proposer and seconder.

Before closing, I should like to thank those who have given their time and energies in the interests of the Club, especially the members of the sub-committees, and your hard-working and energetic Hon. Secretary, Mr. Greenhill. We owe them all a hearty vote of thanks for the result of their labours during the past year. With these remarks I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, and when this has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions members may ask. (Applause.) Mr. C. F. Jones seconded the adoption of the report and accounts and congratulated the Club on the increase in playing members and also on the profits, which he saw were chiefly derived from the bar. He congratulated the Club very much on the report and had much pleasure in seconding it.

The report and accounts were passed unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers took place as under:—President.—Mr. H. R. B. Hancock was unanimously re-elected to this office. The President returned thanks for the confidence placed in him. He said he thought he was about the oldest playing member of the Club and he had the whole interest of the Club at heart. So long as possible, he would continue to do all he could to further the Club's interests in every way. The Committee.—Messrs. T. E. Pearce, P. M. Hodgson, R. E. A. Webster, H. E. Hollands, L. D. McNicoll, G. H. Piercy, H. Owen Hughes and J. H. Ramsay were all re-elected and Mr. H. A. Nisbet, who is returning from leave, was substituted in place of Mr. A. D. Humphreys. Auditors.—Messrs. Linstead and Davis were re-elected.

The President proposed the re-election of Mr. L. S. Greenhill as the Hon. Secretary. He said Mr. Greenhill was going away in the Spring, perhaps, but he was quite willing to carry on until then. Mr. Greenhill had served them very well in the past and he was quite certain that he would continue to do so in the future. Mr. Fitzgibbon seconded and Mr. Greenhill was unanimously re-elected.

A LIFE MEMBER.

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Dr. G. E. Avonny seconded and remarked that the President was an old friend of his and he did not think that anyone better deserved the distinction they wished to give him. (Applause.) The election was unanimously carried amid general applause.

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I am far from being antagonistic to missionary effort, but, having mixed much with Chinamen in England, I know the spirit of hostility which the presence of Christian missionaries arouses in that country, and I think the authorities of the China Inland Mission are undertaking a grave responsibility in sending out women missionaries at the present crisis. Perhaps it is not too late to sound a note of warning.

No doubt there is a good deal to be said for the enthusiasm of the missions, but, at the present juncture, it is wise to ask the *China Express* and *Telegraph*. The mildest criticism that can be offered is that the sending out of novices to such an unpromising and inhospitable field is sheer waste of money, the paper centinels. The summer resorts of Japan are crowded with refugee missionaries who have been warned to stay where they are, as they are not wanted and there is no likelihood of their missions reopening. British missionaries are for the time the special target of the Chinese, but the whole trend is against the intrusion of the white Christian missionary, no matter his or her nationality. In the Bolshevik South the doctrines of Christianity have been tabooed, and in the North, where the influence of the so-called "Christian" General has been to some extent exerted, the antipathy to the presence of the missionaries has resulted in some Chinese Christians forming their own congregations and schools. There are also certain extensive areas so bandit-ridden as to render missionary effort extremely dangerous. The risks that women missionaries have to take in disturbed China are specially grave, and Mr. Johnstone's warning is by no means exaggerated. Not so very long ago the missionary societies of this country, owing to lack of funds, were forced to reduce expenses. It seems to us that, in so far as the China field is concerned, now should be the time to effect a saving, rather than incur the expensive folly of sending out fresh missionaries to a country where even Chinese Christians are themselves in danger of their lives and property.

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STORY OF HONGKONG BY SIR J. CANTLIE.

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"One morning," he says, "a clergyman walked into my room, and we began to talk about the scourge."

"You will find all you want to know about the plague in the Bible," he said, about the plague in the Bible."

"What?" asked in amazement.

"In the First Book of Samuel, chapters iv, v, and vi, he answered. 'I took the Bible and read how the Philistines sent back the Ark of the Covenant to the Israelites with two gifts to placate the wrath of the God of Israel. These gifts were five golden ephods, or buboes, to signify the plague and five golden rats—indisputable proof that the Philistines knew that the plague was caused by rats.'

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REEL COMEDY.

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"King George IV" WHISKY

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If you could see the Germs in your throat—you would realise why your throat gets sore, and why you are liable to catch dangerous germ-diseases.

The above micro-photographs are of an experiment made by Dr. Florkowski, the bacteriologist. Two glass plates, covered with a substance on which germs thrive, were exposed in a railway carriage. One (the lower plate) was treated with saliva from a person who had sucked four Formamint Tablets.

All germs on the lower plate were destroyed, while they grew abundantly on the other. Thus, when you suck Formamint, all disease-germs in your mouth and throat are destroyed.

Protect yourself against infection with

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THERE'S A LONG LONG TRAIL

of Bugs, Fleas, Flies, Beetles, Mosquitoes, etc., all killed by

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REPTILIAN MADE

Many bracelets continue to adorn the arm. The chic woman always has a real jewelled pin in her hat, and another at her shoulder or waist-line.



Why Suffer With Itching Rashes

When a warm bath with application of Cuticura Ointment will afford immediate relief and point to permanent skin health in most cases when all else fails.

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HATS and FROCKS
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AMERICAN PLAN
Single Mex. \$ 7.00 to \$10.00
Double \$12.00 to \$18.00
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Personally managed by JACQUES KLASS.

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PLAZA Porters meet all Steamers and Trains.

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HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held last evening in the Pavilion, Mr. H. R. B. Hancock (President) being in the chair.

Among others present were Messrs. T. E. Pearce, P. M. Hodgson, R. E. A. Webster, H. E. Hollands, L. D. McNicoll, G. H. Piercy, H. Owen Hughes and J. H. Ramsay (committee), with Mr. L. S. Greenhill (Hon. Secretary).

The report of the committee for the season 1924-25, appeared in the *Daily Press* last week.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President said: I propose with your consent to take the accounts with the auditors' report attached, which have been in your hands for the past week, as read. You have no doubt examined them with some degree of satisfaction, and I think I may say they are the best in the history of the Club. There are perhaps one or two items in the Working Account on which you may like to have an explanation. The increase in repairs and renewals is accounted for by repairs done to the railings round the ground, part of which were renewed. The Club here half the cost, otherwise this heading would have been slightly less than last year. General expenses include such items as glass ware, of which we had to buy a fresh supply last autumn owing to the Interport Cricket Week. Owing to the great amount of wear on the ground during the exceptionally dry season last year, the amount of returning required was much more than usual, but I think you will agree with me that the general appearance of the ground fully recompenses us for the extra money spent. The increase under advertising is largely due to the additional advertising required for our several drawings of debentures. Our total working expenses exceed our subscriptions by nearly \$1,600. On the face of it, this is not very satisfactory, but on taking into account the extraordinary items of non-recurring expenditure already referred to, you will find that the figures against "Working Expenses" and "Subscriptions" practically balance. Our profit making items therefore should remain unimpaired, and the future capabilities of the Club in regard to paying off its debentures appear sound. The credit side of the account speaks for itself. With reference to the bar profits, I should like again to compliment Mr. Syme-Thomson and his able lieutenants who have looked after this department so well. Mr. Syme-Thomson is at present away on leave, but he and Mr. J. N. Owen had a strenuous time last autumn and again in the spring, and both have worked very hard and efficiently for the Club. Mr. J. H. Ramsay is temporarily filling Mr. Syme-Thomson's place and carrying on the good work of his predecessor.

Turning for a moment to the balance sheet—"Overdue Accounts."—This is not so bad as it looks, taking into account the troublesome times of the last three months. At least 50 per cent. of the sum has since been paid, and I have little doubt that the balance will shortly be forthcoming. Whilst on this subject, however, I must sound a note of warning. The Committee is elected by you to protect your interests and the rules of the Club provide for certain action to be taken by the Committee in case of non-payment of accounts. Actually the rules do not provide discretionary powers for the Committee in this matter, but owing to exceptional circumstances we thought it well to take exceptional action or rather temporarily refrain from acting too harshly, and I trust we have your approval.

I do not think there are any other items calling for special comment beyond the very satisfactory state of our Debenture Account. I am sure you will be pleased to be reminded that during the past twelve months we have paid off 350 debentures, involving the sum of \$13,000.

CRICKET AND TENNIS.

Since our last report has been issued Hongkong has played three Interport Matches. All of which we were fortunate enough to win. In November last year teams from Shanghai and Malaya visited us, and after some excellent cricket we defeated the former by an innings and 5 runs and the latter by 2 wickets. Shanghai defeated Malaya after a game of many vicissitudes—by 88 runs. In May this year a team from Hongkong under Rev. Mr. Quick's captaincy visited Shanghai, and after a thrilling match, they pulled the game out of the fire by the narrow margin of 7 runs. I should like to take this opportunity of again congratulating the Rev. Mr. Quick on the success of his side. These local Interport Cricket weeks could not be carried through without the help, both financial and social of our many friends, and on behalf of the members of this Club I would thank all those who so generously contributed in one way or another to make the week the success it was. We are two up on Shanghai now and one up on Malaya. We hope our Shanghai friends will visit us again in November 1925 when we shall be delighted to give them a chance of turning the tables on us. The Club team did not do themselves justice in the League fixtures. The poor result as compared with the previous year was largely due to dividing our forces, and playing two tennis. We have a good deal of new blood this year and I hope all young cricketers will make a point of putting in as much practice as possible and keeping up their keenness to the end of the season. So often there is a great show of enthusiasm at the start, but a sad falling off towards the end, which sometimes makes it hard for the scorers of the sides to get a full eleven. I hope this will not occur this season.

We had a greatly increased entry for the tennis tournament last Spring which as usual was carried through without a hitch, thanks to those who lent a willing hand. We had the pleasure of visits of some first class American and Japanese players, who delighted a large and enthusiastic public by their play. There is a possibility of another visit next Spring of some American players, and I need only say we shall be delighted to see them should they decide to make the trip. Capt. O'Callaghan, a new comer, won the Singles Championship, and Mr. S. E. Green, an old favourite, came to life again and carried off the Club Championship.

MORE ROOM NEEDED.

Your Committee has been keeping a watchful eye on our increasing membership, and the much greater use Members are making of the Club. Though the present is perhaps hardly an opportune moment for building it seems to me that we must very soon consider definite ways and means for trying to meet the growing need for more room accommodation. The time has come when we must seriously contemplate adding another floor to the present building and this must be one of the first considerations of your new Committee. There is hardly elbow room on occasions now and the membership shows no sign of falling off.

Whilst on this question of membership, I would once again draw the attention of those who either propose or second candidates for the Club of the advisability of making such candidates known to the Committee before the ballot. There have unfortunately been cases where candidates have not been elected owing to insufficiency of votes, but you cannot expect your Committee to vote for someone they have never seen and in an increasing number of cases some of the Committee not even knowing the proposer and seconder.

Before closing, I should like to thank those who have given their time and energies in the interests of the Club, especially the members of the sub-committees, and your hard-working and energetic Hon. Secretary, Mr. Greenhill. We owe them all a hearty vote of thanks for the result of their labours during the past year. With these remarks I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, and when this has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions members may ask. (Applause.) Mr. C. F. Johnson seconded the adoption of the report and accounts and congratulated the Club on the increase in playing members and also on the profits, which he saw were chiefly derived from the bar. He congratulated the Club very much on the report and had much pleasure in seconding it.

The report and accounts were passed unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers took place as under:—President.—Mr. H. R. B. Hancock was unanimously re-elected to this office. The President returned thanks for the confidence placed in him. He said he thought he was about the oldest playing member of the Club and he had the whole interest of the Club at heart. So long as possible, he would continue to do all he could to further the Club's interests in every way.

The Committee.—Messrs. T. E. Pearce, P. M. Hodgson, R. E. A. Webster, H. E. Hollands, L. D. McNicoll, G. H. Piercy, H. Owen Hughes and J. H. Ramsay were all re-elected and Mr. H. A. Nisbet, who is returning from leave, was substituted in place of Mr. A. D. Humphreys. Auditors.—Messrs. Linstead and Davis were re-elected.

The President proposed the re-election of Mr. L. S. Greenhill as the Hon. Secretary. He said Mr. Greenhill was going away in the Spring, perhaps, but he was quite willing to carry on until then. Mr. Greenhill had served them very well in the past and he was quite certain that he would continue to do so in the future. Mr. Frizzogrand seconded and Mr. Greenhill was unanimously re-elected.

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Dr. G. E. Avery seconded and remarked that the President was an old friend of his and he did not think that anyone better deserved the distinction they wished to give him. (Applause.) The election was unanimously carried amid general applause.

MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA.

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I am far from being antagonistic to missionary effort, but, having mixed much with Chinamen in England, I know the spirit of hostility which the presence of Christian missionaries arouses in that country, and I think the authorities of the China Inland Mission are undertaking a grave responsibility in sending out women missionaries at the present crisis. Perhaps it is not too late to sound a note of warning.

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"One morning," he says, "a clergyman walked into my room, and we began to talk about the scourge."

"You will find all you want to know about the plague in the Bible," he said. "Where?" I asked in amazement. "In the First Book of Samuel, chapters iv, v, and vi," he answered. "I took the Bible and read how the Philistines sent back the Ark of the Covenant to the Israelites with two gifts to placate the wrath of the God of Israel. These gifts were five golden emeralds, or buloes, to signify the plague and five golden rats—indisputable proof that the plague was caused by rats."

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JAEGER SILK and WOOL UNDERWEAR AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

This week we are offering a range of Jaeger Silk and Wool Underwear, in a few sizes, at specially "reduced prices."

VESTS with short sleeves and TRUNK DRAWERS in cream colour only, very soft and cosy to wear, thin yet chill-proof and warranted unshrinkable. The original value of this quality was \$12.50 a garment.

THIS WEEK'S PRICES:
Vests or Drawers \$7.00 each.
Three Garments for \$20.00.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.
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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CREDIT SALES.

We are pleased to announce that Credit Sales will be resumed at the Company's Depot and Branches from 1st OCTOBER.

New Pass Books are now ready and may be had on application. As separate books for the Butchery and Dairy Departments are henceforth to be used, Customers dealing with both Departments are requested to apply for two books.

All applications to be made on the form provided at the end of the pass book and the old book or books returned to the Company.

Customers are requested to note that no applications will be entertained unless all bills up to and including June last have been paid.

No goods will be supplied "on credit" against old pass books after the 1st October.

ICE PRICES.

From 1st OCTOBER the retail price of Ice at our Peak and Hung Hom Branches will be reduced to 1½ cents per lb.

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MACARONI, NOODLES, SPAGHETTI, VERMICELLI & CUT PASTE.

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DESCRIPTIONS.

RIVAL LEADERS IN THE NORTH.

LITTLE BASIS FOR WAR RUMOURS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MUKDEN, September 28th.
So far as absence of unusual military preparations in Mukden may be accepted as a guide there is nothing here to support the apparently prevailing opinions expressed in various parts of China that civil war is again imminent. True, there is every reason to believe that the existing rivalry between Marshal Chang Tso Lin and Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang can not be much longer protracted without a military decision being attempted, but so far as can be gauged here the time is not yet ripe for such action. All kinds of rumours are in circulation, the latest and perhaps most absurd being that published in the vernacular press here to the effect that the Christian General is planning to carry out military manoeuvres in the neighbourhood of Shanhaikwan!

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Marshal in an interview which he granted to Mr. Roy Howard, head of the United Press Association of America, a week ago, expressed himself very strongly on the subject of Bolshevism and deprecated the fact that a certain militarist gave countenance to the Bolsheviks, meaning the Christian General. Yet we read of Marshal Chang Tso Lin having presented Marshal Feng with 150 pieces of artillery and we also read of representatives of Fengtien and of Kalgan foregrounding weekly in Peking at dinner in order to cement their friendship! Truly, appearances are deceptive in China.

At any rate it may be presumed that the Marshal is not concerned immediately with warlike preparations of a hurried nature, for he has gone to Kao Shan Tze, his birthplace, to give attention to the shrine which he is having constructed there at the tomb of his ancestors. When he visited the ancestral tombs two months ago on his way back from the abortive conference at Tientsin he was highly incensed that the shrine had not been carried out in accordance with his wishes, and his present visit is to see the completed work.

The Sino-Russian Conference is expected to open here within a few days. The contemplated flight to Japan from here of Chinese aviators scheduled for next month is still engaging the attention of the aviation authorities. At first it was proposed that two aviators should make the journey but now it is thought that three men will be selected for the trip. The type of machine to be employed has not yet been decided upon.

Foreign newspapers recently carried the report that upon representations made by the Japanese authorities the Mukden Government closed the French wireless station in this city. No such station ever existed here, wireless being in the province a German monopoly.

CHANG TSO LIN'S STATEMENT.

Regarding the war rumours in North China, says the *Asiatic News Service*, Marshal Chang Tso Lin, after the visit of Mr. Tseng Yu Chun, former Minister of Communications and now political adviser to the Chief Executive, to Mukden, wired to Marshal Tuan Chi Jui explaining his pacific intentions towards all factions at the present moment and that his full attention is now directed towards the development of the vast territories of the North-eastern Provinces which have been placed under his control by the Central Government. The Mukden over-lord refutes all war rumours as having been fabricated by interested politicians and bond speculators whose aim is to cause disturbances in the political and financial fields for selfish objects. He asks that all rumour-mongers, when caught, should be severely punished as a warning to other bad characters. Marshal Chang again assures the government of his unconditional support.

"NO AMBITION IN POLITICS."

Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang has also wired to Marshal Tuan, the Chief Executive, re-affirming his support of the central Government and stating that he and his subordinates are busily engaged with the construction of railways and roads between Chahar and Kansu, the introduction of reforms in Chinese industry, and with improving the administrative system of the Chahar, Shuiyuan and Kansu provinces.

Marshal Feng states that he has not the slightest ambition in politics, but he fears there will be no permanent peace in China until all the important military leaders realize the dangerous Chinese situation and devote their full attention to the national railways, roads and industry in view of keen competition from foreign countries.

GROUPING OF THE FORCES.

SIR PERCEVAL LONDON'S REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

An interesting study of the military situation in China is contained in a Peking message from Sir Perceval London to the *Daily Telegraph*. He says:—

For the time, the south and south-westerly frontier States may be eliminated from the greater problem of North China. The Province of Kwangtung is so occupied with its own inter-neine troubles and the tide of reaction against Borodin and the Soviet domination of Canton that Chiang Chia Shih confines himself to boasting of the impending capture of Kwangai and the subsequent invasion of Hunan and Kiangsi—neither of which is likely to occur for many months. Szechwan is, as usual, in a state of internal chaos, and is impotent to affect the Northern situation. Yunnan and Kweichow may also be omitted from the present situations.

Of the two protagonists it may be said that Chang Tso Lin controls the North-east and East of China down to Shanghai; Feng Yu Hsiang is dictator of the North-Western frontier of Shensi and Kansu. The Metropolitan Province of Chihli is divided between them. Jehol and Tientsin are under Chang; Kalgan—where a strict boycott against British trade is enforced—and Peking are controlled by Feng.

In Central China it is less easy to define the spheres, partly because of the necessity to maintain the respective military bases in the Far North, and partly because Wu Pei-Fu remains an unknown quantity. Nominally he is in retreat at Yochow, on the shores of Tungting Lake, but there is no doubt that the raising of his standard would attract very large numbers still from what are known as the five Yangtze Provinces, and probably also from the troops now serving under Chang or Feng.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

From the above note it will be seen that while Feng hugs the Northern defences, across which Russian assistance constantly reaches him, Chang holds authority along the sea coast, and is in open communication with Japan. Shansi, under the moderate rule of Yen Hsi-Shan, maintains so far independence of both, except that the Northern quarter of his territory is subject to Feng, as Tapan of the frontier districts. To this rough summary might be added special points of influence like that of Chang at Hankow, and in a lesser degree, at Paoching. It will be seen that strategically Feng aims the thick West to East wedge pointed by Peking itself at the centre of Chang's line in Tientsin; that the latter suffers from the need of protecting his long lines of communication and retaining a fairly strong force to hold in check the Bolsheviks along the Chinese Eastern railway; but Feng's professed religion creates difficulties—which, by the way, are strenuously denied—with both ancestor worship and Islam. Large supplies reach Feng across Eastern Mongolia, and, on the other hand, Chang's new arsenal at Mukden turns out easily all the munitions he now needs, and, with stricter supervision, production could be increased fivefold.

As to the relative strength of the two rivals, the following estimate, though from the best available source, must be regarded as approximate:—

Chang Tso Lin: (a) Manchuria, 157,000; (b) Chihli, 68,000; (c) Shantung, 55,000; (d) Shanghai (1); total, 280,000.

Feng Yu Hsiang: (a) First Army, 80,000; (b) Second Army, 120,000 (but representing besides Yueh Wei Chun's men, a large, undisciplined banditry); (c) Third Army, 54,000; total, 254,000.

It will be noted at once that, even added together, these numbers do not approach the estimate of 1,300,000 which is accepted as the number of men under arms in China. Of the balance the strength of what is loosely called the Yangtze forces is reckoned at 478,000, leaving about 300,000 to represent the scattered brigades and battalions of the turbulent South and South-West. The Yangtze forces include large numbers normally attached to one side or the other of the Northern quarrel, but disinclined to move out of their own province and of doubtful loyalty; contingents like the famous Third Division are now relapsing into brigandage; and, of course, the great proportion is composed of men waiting for Wu Pei-Fu's star to rise again. But the numbers are large enough to give pause to both Chang and Feng, and both men are relying upon assiduous intrigue rather than force to win strength from this uneasy and suspicious aggregation of more or less trained men.

Not the least interesting sign of the moment is a certain wary rapprochement between the protagonists of the North. No one who has studied the situation can doubt that the final issue must some day be fought out between Chang and Feng—probably with the assistance on one side or the other of Wu Pei-Fu. But the approach of the Conference persuades both sides that force must for the time give way to diplomacy. Thus, it is significant that a large number of motor-cars which were consigned to Feng from abroad through Tientsin, and were, of course, held up by Chang Tso Lin's Lieutenant there, have been released by Chang's order. These guarded amenities do not affect the position of the Conference in the least, nor the subsequent hostilities which the Conference cannot control, and, seemingly, must precipitate.

THE CHINESE CONFERENCE.

DANGERS AND DIFFICULTIES.

THE INFLUENCE OF MOSCOW.

Sir Perceval London, in a lengthy message in the *Daily Telegraph*, deals with certain aspects of the approaching Customs Conference at Peking, which, he says, will be a grim struggle, in which on the one side the interests of foreign States, and, indeed, of China herself, are believed to be vitally concerned, while the other side is blindly convinced that nothing less than Chinese independence is at stake. The prospects of this Conference, he concludes, are not of the brightest, and the best hope of achieving some success rests in not shutting our eyes to certain obvious difficulties and dangers, which, if taken in time, may be dealt with, though they cannot be avoided.

The following is an extract from Sir Perceval London's article:—

The first point to be borne in mind is that the Allies—the term may be allowed, without indicating in any way an identity of interests—are dealing with a shadow Government that has no power either to conclude a treaty or to enforce any part of it, except by permission of and at the direction of a military autocrat. At the moment it is the Soviet Marshal, Feng Yu Hsiang—whose outbreathings of war and slaughter against foreigners will be fresh in the memory of Englishmen—who has the Peking Government under his absolute control. Without his assent from Kalgan or Kansu not a clause will be accepted by the Chinese Government or put afterwards into force.

IN A HOSTILE CAPITAL.

The second point of practical importance is that the conference will be held in a hostile capital. In itself this characteristic distinguishes this conference from any other international discussion in recent years. In the event of a dissolution of the congress without achieving a satisfactory result, this fact is worth while bearing in mind. To judge by the insults already directed against our own Legation and that of the United States, incidents may occur which may seriously complicate subsequent relations. In respect of these insults, the shadow Government has turned a deaf ear to protests, and a similar attitude on the part of the military autocrat might precipitate grave trouble. Such behaviour as sanctioning the action of those who are terrorising the Legation servants into desertion is inconceivable in any civilised Government, but the fact remains that the Government still tacitly endorses this intimidation, and that consequently the strike continues. It will be in an avowedly anti-foreign atmosphere that this debate will take place. The real enemy will not be directly represented, but every move in China's game will have been suggested or sanctioned from Moscow and played across the council table by Mr. T. Wang, the ablest of Chinese politicians, and the most thorough adherent of the Soviet Government in China. No doubt he believes that he is merely using Moscow as a tool, but the recent experience of the unhappy Hu Han Min in Canton should teach him that he who sups with the devil needs a long spoon. But for the moment it is only the avowedly hostile driving force behind the Conference that I wish to emphasise.

Thirdly, it must be remembered that additional revenue from the increase of Custom duties, to which the Allies are, of course, pledged, will in itself cause acute dissension in China, even before a treaty is signed. To give it to Peking is tantamount to giving it through Feng, for the spread of Soviet propaganda throughout the Chinese Republic. The other Tupans would only see in the grant a subsidy given by foreign influence to Peking for their undoing. Among these latter Chang Tso Lin himself must be ranked, unless he manages to obtain at least his full share of the increment by a private arrangement with his inevitable enemy, Feng. Moreover, we should not overlook the recrudescence of activity from Yochow, whither Wu Pei-Fu has betaken himself. On the one hand, nothing is so likely to arouse civil war as the handing over to Peking and Feng Yu Hsiang of any large share of the proceeds of these increased duties; on the other hand, nothing will exacerbate anti-foreign hatred more than any attempt of foreigners to control or deal in any way with this new surplus. It will be useless for foreigners to pretend that, after securing the loans, the use made of the extra revenue is no affair of theirs. The time has come by when indirect responsibility can be repudiated in China. Certain European nations who used this excuse for pouring arms and ammunition into China during recent years are now regretting their action. If the Conference uses its unquestionable right to assign these extra revenues to Peking—the prisoner of each military autocrat in turn—it cannot plead irresponsibility if the civil war which it has been the constant endeavour of all foreign diplomacy to extinguish blazes up again more savagely than ever.

DISUNITED POWERS.

In some ways the Peking Conference presents resemblances to that of Lausanne, the course of which may usefully be studied now. Whether actually on the agenda or not, fiscal autonomy and abolition of the Capitulations will figure as substantially upon the Peking programme as at Ouchy. The rôle of Greece as the only possible armed agent of the Allies in an emergency might—and in the event of a civil war inviting the intervention of Russia, must—be played by Japan. Once more the known unwillingness of some Allies and the inability of others to interfere, will again be a trump card in the hands of our opponent; and we may be certain that any reasonable concessions on our part will be trumpeted through China as proof of our weakness. It is a knot of which Gordius might be proud. For the Allies in Peking to go outside the exact letter of the terms of reference would be sheer folly; yet to refuse to discuss the matters that China is more intent upon than any mere raising of the tariff will infallibly revive the anti-foreign hatred in an acute form than ever.

THE BRITISH DELEGATION.

There is no cavilling at the composition of the British delegation to the Chinese Tariff Conference at Peking, says the *China Exporter and Telegraph*. As expected, Sir Ronald Macleay is to be chief delegate, and he is to have splendid expert assistance on both the financial and commercial sides of the question. Lt.-Col. Sidney Peel was Financial Adviser to the Foreign Office at the close of the great war and a member of the British delegation at the Peace Conference. Less generally known perhaps is Mr. K. D. Stewart, whose appointment is regarded with great satisfaction in commercial circles. The news will also be hailed in Shanghai, where Mr. Stewart is well known, having begun his business career there in his father's firm, Messrs. Stewart, Thompson and Co., Ltd. He spent sixteen years in Shanghai, and on his return to England, in 1919, took up duty as a director of the firm at Manchester. He is also a director of the associated firms of Thorne and Co. and W. N. Dunlop and Co., of Bradford. Stewart, Thompson and Co. and the associated Shanghai auction firm of Maitland and Co. are among the largest and best-known cotton piece goods firms in China. Since his return to Manchester Mr. Stewart has taken a keen interest in the work of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and particularly in the work of the China and Far East section. At the last election of directors of the Chamber he was nominated and elected a member of the board. He has, of course, an intimate knowledge of the position in Shanghai, and of the Shanghai point of view. Besides, he has special qualifications for his appointment. When the last revision of the Chinese tariffs took place in 1919 the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, of which he was an active member, nominated him as chairman of a small advisory committee to go through the schedules of the Chinese tariffs and draw up a scheme of revision. This was, naturally, an arduous undertaking, and the manner in which he fulfilled it stamped him as an expert upon whom the Manchester trade, which has in recent times had serious difficulties to face in the Far East, can rely completely for a sympathetic and competent presentation of its point of view. Supporting the Foreign Office, Mr. F. H. Fox, C.M.G., Commercial Counsellor to the Legation at Peking, and Mr. E. Teichman, C.I.E., Chinese Secretary at the Legation, will such an array of excellent advisers associated with him Sir Ronald Macleay, a man of courage and resource, commands the fullest confidence in the task he has undertaken of restoring our old friendly relations with China and her people. The Foreign Office has certainly manifested its sense of the importance of the coming negotiations in the selection of its members.

INTERPORT BOWLS.

SHANGHAI TEAM DELAYED.

The Shanghai Interport Bowls Team were due to arrive in the Colony by the R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* yesterday. The vessel, however, was delayed in leaving Shanghai, and is not now expected until ten o'clock this morning.

There have been several changes in the Shanghai team as originally selected. It now comprises the following players:—R. P. Phillips (Captain), T. Main, B. L. Marshall, G. Johnston, A. McLeod (in place of Mr. McLure) and C. A. Pratt. Mr. Marshall is already in the Colony.

The first match in the series will be played this afternoon against the Kowloon Dock Recreation Club; while the Interport Match is fixed for to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 3.30 p.m. In this connection, a special car will leave the Post Office at 2.45 p.m. for Taikoo, where the game will take place on the Taikoo Club Bowling Green. A launch will leave also, Kowloon Police Pier at 2.45 p.m.

The complete list of fixtures in connection with the visit of the Interport team was given in yesterday's *Daily Press*, together with the team that will represent Hongkong in the contests.

STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS. DIVIDED COUNSELS IN CANTON.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

A certain section of the strikers in Canton are strongly opposing the negotiations between the Hongkong Chinese delegates and the Strike Committee in Canton.

There is, however, the question of funds to be considered and the capital tax has consequently been brought once again into prominence. Those who are opposed to the resumption of trade and traffic with Hongkong have persuaded Li Pao Cheng, Magistrate of Nanhui, to nominate three members in addition to the four nominated by the Strike Committee, in order to form the commission to enforce the one per cent. capital tax on all persons owning property worth \$500 or more so as to raise money for the strikers.

The Strike Committee have also renewed picketing in many places where picketing had been relaxed at the commencement of the negotiations.

Replying to a request of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, on behalf of Chinese steamship companies, that the boats of these companies might be again operated on their usual run between Canton and Hongkong, the Strike Committee is reported to have advised against the resumption of such traffic just now.

Certain sections of the Hongkong vernacular Press doubt the sincerity of the Canton Government's expressed desire to bring about an early ending of the strike and boycott. They point out that the Bolsheviks in Canton are afraid that the Hongkong Chinese will support General Chan Kwing Ming and they regard the recent slackening of the boycott solely as a ruse designed to lessen possible financial contributions to the anti-Red campaign.

Practically all the 1925 taxes were collected by the Kuomintang in Canton a year ago. Now the Bolsheviks have decided to levy the 1927, 1928 and 1929 taxes in advance in order to raise the funds needed to resist the anti-Red attack. An attempt has also been made to raise money by granting gambling and opium monopolies, but no one would tender for the monopolies on a long term contract. The monopolists prefer to pay on a daily basis as they have no assurance that the Bolshevik regime will be able to hold its present position.

TRADE WITH HONGKONG.

The movement of troops around Wai-chow is again interfering with trade and traffic. The ferry service between Tung-lun City and Sheklung has been suspended and it is possible that the kerosene oil shipments from Hongkong may have to be stopped for the time being. During the last few days also it has been impossible to ship from the eastern districts of Kwangtung all the fruit destined for the Hongkong market.

FATSHAN.

Fatshan, which may be described as one of the principal suburbs of Canton although 15 miles distant from the Capital, is shortly to have a Municipal Government of its own. Recently the Canton-Fatshan telephone service was put into operation and trains run every hour between the two places.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Volunteer Defence Corps of Lien-wah, near Fatshan, which is always regarded as one of the best equipped forces of merchants volunteers outside of Canton, will probably disband shortly, unless the Red officers appointed over them by Canton will pay more respect to local sentiment and the purpose for which the volunteer forces were organized.

The appointment of officers from Canton with the approval of the volunteers themselves, who receive nothing from the Government but are self-armed and locally supported, has given rise to a great deal of discontent. The Canton Government has a department for supervising volunteer corps in the province, but the relationship between the Government and the Corps in the district has never been cordial. The Government is all the time fearing that the people will rise against them by putting all volunteers into action.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUN."

It is reported from Canton that the owners of the s.s. *Charles Hardoun* and *Paul Beau* have sent a communication to the Strike Committee in Canton announcing their intention of resuming the sailing of their vessels and asking whether the ships will be permitted to go alongside the Company's wharves as heretofore. It is stated that the Strike Committee has refused the latter request. It will be recalled that in was mentioned in the *Daily Press* last week that the s.s. *Paul Beau*, a sister ship to the *Charles Hardoun*, was likely to resume sailing to Canton this week.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. YESTERDAY'S MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE. CLAIM AGAINST SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce was held at the Chamber's Rooms yesterday afternoon to receive the report of the work done by the Chamber for the last month. There were 21 items on the agenda some of which were of much interest to the public. The Chairman, Mr. Li Yau Tsun, presided, and was supported by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. M. Wong.

ROUBLES IN HONGKONG.

The Chairman said they had been asked by the Finance Commissioner of the Central Government at Peking, through the Chinese Bankers' Association, to furnish an account of Roubles (in notes) at present in the possession of the Chinese in Hongkong. The information was needed for the purpose of presenting a claim to the Soviet Government at the forthcoming Russo-Chinese Conference.

In accordance with this request a notice was being published in the Chinese newspapers inviting the Chinese residents of the Colony to send in their claims. Up to yesterday, according to the register, the total amount of roubles reported exceeded six millions.

TREASURER'S RESIGNATION.

A letter was then read from Mr. Li Wing Kwong tendering his resignation as Treasurer of the Chamber. The resignation was accepted and all important documents connected with the Treasurer's office were handed to Mr. Chau Yau Tsung, the Assistant Treasurer. On the proposition of Mr. M. K. Lo the question of appointing someone to take Mr. Li Wing Kwong's place was postponed until the next meeting of the Committee.

THE TARIFF CONFERENCE.

A letter addressed to the Chamber by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce dealing with the forthcoming Tariff Conference at Peking was also read. The letter stated that the Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce which would be represented on the British Delegation to the Conference had invited the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce to forward any representations which it is desired to make on behalf of Hongkong. The Hongkong Chamber in its turn asked the Chinese Chamber if they had any statement of opinion to make which might be incorporated in the views for submission to the British Delegates. The Chinese Chamber replied that they had no views to express in the matter.

EMBARGO ON RICE EXPORT.

The removal of the restriction on the export of rice was the subject next considered. Correspondence relating to this matter was laid upon the table—the letter from the Colonial Secretary conveying the suggestion from the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce that the restrictions might be removed and the letter from the Chinese Chamber agreeing to the suggestion.

CANTONESE IN YUNNAN.

Explaining a telegram received from the Civil Governor Tung Chi Yao, of Yunnan, in reply to a cable sent by the Chamber, the Chairman said that about a month ago news reached the Colony that the Cantonese trading in Yunnan were being cruelly treated by the Yunnanese. In his telegram the Civil Governor assured the Chamber that the Cantonese in his province were given full protection and explained that only a few unscrupulous people were responsible for the alleged ill-treatment.

THE TRADE LOAN.

The Hongkong and Kowloon Properties Maintenance Association wrote to the Chamber suggesting certain regulations for the Trade Loan. After a short discussion the matter was referred to the Executive Committee for their consideration.

It was decided that a petition should be sent to the Government that all auctions of properties be suspended until the Trade Loan is available.

Letters were received from the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son and the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall acknowledging the thanks given to them by the Chamber for the work done in connection with the Trade Loan. There were also letters in connection with the election of representatives from the Overseas Chinese to participate in the National Conference. General Tang In Kwong has been appointed by the Chamber to represent the Hongkong Chinese. He is now in Shanghai to attend the final election.

A DIVER'S DEATH. NORTH POINT FATALITY RECALLED. CORONER'S ENQUIRY OPENED YESTERDAY.

The tragic death of a Chinese diver, named Lam Lin, who was at work behind the Hongkong Electric Company's installation at North Point on September 12th, was recalled at the enquiry opened by Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, sitting as a Coroner, at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

It appears that the water for cooling the condensers at the installation is drawn from the sea by four circulating suction pumps, and two of the pumps having been put out of action for the purpose of clearing the grating, the diver descended to carry out the work at a depth of 12 feet. Something went wrong and he was drawn into the grating by the suction of one of the two remaining pumps that were working. The man holding the life-line felt a pull on it and several feet of the line were wrenched away from his hands. He attempted to pull up the line but could not do so. The alarm was given, and Mr. W. R. Smith, of the generating station staff, dived in with a rope which he fastened to the unfortunate man who was then brought to the surface. The man's rubber suit was torn open and headpiece removed. Medical assistance was sent for and artificial respiration applied, but the doctors who arrived soon after pronounced life extinct.

The Jury at yesterday's enquiry were Messrs. B. J. Lacon (foreman), A. H. da Silva and A. Mackenzie.

Dr. J. Craig (in charge of the public mortuary) said that he conducted a post-mortem examination on the deceased diver, who was forty years of age. Death was due to asphyxia.

In answer to the Coroner as to whether there were any marks on the body, witness replied that there was a one-inch cut on the deceased man's forehead. The blow which caused this mark might have stunned the man, but it would not cause a very serious injury. There was no superficial injury to the body. There was a congestion of blood around the head and neck and a grazed bruise on each shoulder.

The Coroner: Is there any evidence to show whether the man died in the water, or died after being taken out of the water?

Witness answered that it was probable the deceased was dead when brought out. In answer to a further question by the Coroner as to whether the dead man had swallowed any salt water, witness said that there was a little salt water in the stomach and lungs, but not very much. He added that the congestion of blood in the neck might have been due to some restriction caused by the weight of the diving suit, which he understood was very heavy. The hands of the man would be uncovered.

The Foreman: Was he asphyxiated in the diving suit?

The Coroner: So far as I can gather, the deceased went down to clear the gratings leading to the suction pumps and the suction drew him into one of the gratings. The man who was holding the life-line tried to pull him out, but the deceased was apparently jammed and the life-line broke. A European then went down, fastened a rope around the man's legs and succeeded in pulling him out. There were several divers in the evidence as to whether the deceased was brought out dead or alive.

At this juncture the Coroner adjourned the enquiry until Friday afternoon, and he and the jury then left the Court to visit the scene of the fatality and to inspect the diving apparatus.

RETURNING STRIKERS.

HOW THEY AVOID THE PICKETS.

Police reports show that on Sunday no fewer than 1,000 passengers came into Hongkong from Macao by steamer, in addition to more than 200 by other routes. Apparently the workers who went out on strike in June, are finding ways and means of evading the pickets and returning to the Colony.

Many, it appears, have managed to walk from Canton to Sheklung, through Waichow and then to Sa-U-Chung, from which place, being in anti-Red territory, they easily got back to Hongkong.

TRAFFIC WITH CANTON.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS DAILY INCREASES.

The number of passengers travelling between Canton and Hongkong is steadily increasing.

Yesterday morning when the s.s. *Honan* left for Canton, her passenger list showed an increase of over one hundred. On Friday she took up about 200 passengers, yesterday over 300. These comprised about 50 first class passengers, and 100 second class passengers. The remainder were third class passengers.

This morning the s.s. *Fatshan* is due to leave for Canton.

HOUSE DISPUTE. LITIGANTS FROM ABERDEEN.

Before Mr. Justice Wood in the Summary Court yesterday, a Chinese plaintiff alleged that the defendant in the case had forcibly entered No. 57, Main Street, Aberdeen, on August 31st, and had since held possession of it. The plaintiff, who was the landlord, claimed possession of the premises.

Mr. E. S. C. Brooks appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. D. MacCallum defended.

It was stated that the Kwong Fat Lung, tenants of the premises, made an agreement with the defendant firm. This had been put in writing and was produced. Defendants paid to the Kwong Fat Lung firm \$50 bargain money and were admitted to the premises. Off and on, since then the firm had a *faki* on the premises.

His Lordship said that he did not think that defendants forcibly entered the premises because they had been given possession prior to the date stated.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday.

INDIANS IN TROUBLE.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT IN POLICE STATION.

Four Indians were charged with disorderly conduct, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, there being an additional charge against one of assaulting a Chinese constable.

The constable alleged that a small Indian girl dumped some rubbish on his head from a window in Cook Street. He attempted to arrest the offender, but was attacked by the girl's brother, who thus made it possible for her to escape.

Later, the brother and three other Indians visited the police station, and during the absence of a European officer on duty created a disturbance and threatened to assault the constable.

On the charge of assault the brother was acquitted, but on the disorderly conduct charge all four men were fined \$25. Owing to conflicting evidence the small girl was acquitted.

ALLEGED OFFER OF BRIBE. CHAUFFEUR CHARGED IN COURT.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, a Chinese chauffeur was charged with leaving his car unattended in Queen's Road East and with offering a bribe to influence the conduct of the constable.

It is alleged that when told he would be summoned for leaving the car unattended, he offered the Indian constable a dollar. It is further alleged that on the Sikh refusing the money, the defendant, believing the constable to be dishonest, thrust the bill into the latter's pocket. Defendant was remanded for a week while further enquiries are made. Bail was allowed in \$50.

CHINESE GAMBLER CHARGED. A STUPID WITNESS.

A Chinese was fined \$5 on Saturday for gambling in the streets with an apparatus similar to a roulette wheel. No order was then made, however, for the confiscation of the outfit, and yesterday he appeared before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry at the Central Magistracy on a similar charge.

It was stated that defendant attempted to bribe the detective who arrested him, by offering him a packet of cigarettes. Defendant brought forward a witness to testify to his character, but the man when called upon to take the oath simply smiled. He was promptly told that he had not come to Court to play and then, as he could not be made to understand what was required of him, he was told to go away, which he did, still smiling. The defendant was remanded until to-day.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE S.S. "TALTHYBIUS" AND A JUNK.

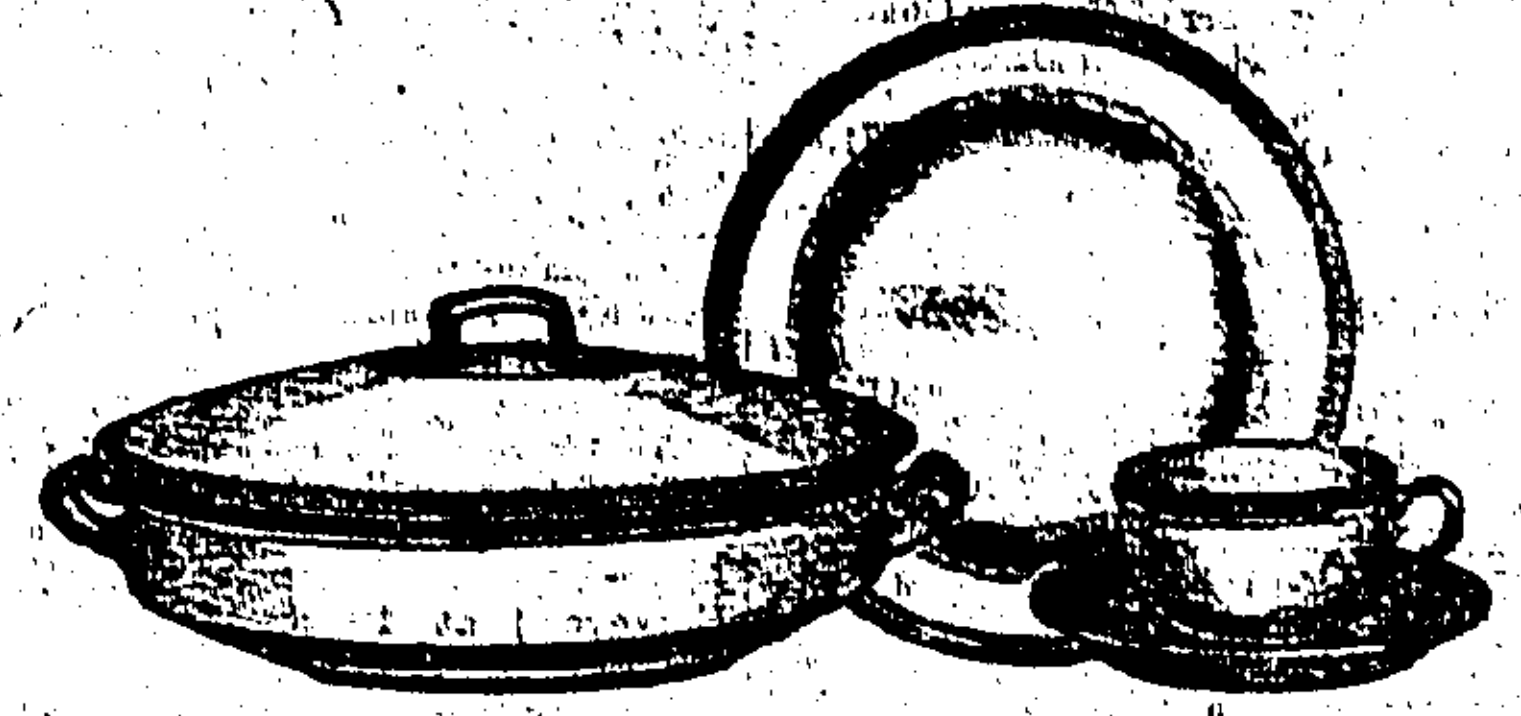
There will be a sitting of the Marine Court on Friday at 10.30 a.m., to enquire into the collision of the s.s. *Talthybius* with a fishing junk, which occurred off Lam Tong near Waglan Light on September 23rd at 3 a.m.

The fishing junk had a crew of 19 on board, sixteen of whom were saved, the others being drowned. Captain Lloyd was the master of the *Talthybius* at the time, but is now master of the *Protea*.

The Court of Enquiry will comprise Lieut. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., Harbour Master (President), Commander C. B. H. Harvey, R.N. (Supt. Chart Dept.), Mr. T. Croft (Master of the *Yam Sang*), Mr. F. Gill (Master of the *Haijoo*) and Mr. C. Shearer (Master of the *Halvard*).

Calling attention to the use of the word "Argentinians" in a recent foreign telegram, "H.M.B." says: "If nobody objects, the next thing to be endured with silent patience will probably be Chinians, for Chinese."

"BLACK ALARIC" PATTERN CHINAWARE.



(Black Grecian Key Border with Gold Lines on Edges and Gold Handles.)

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THIS LATEST DESIGN WHICH IS ALWAYS IN STOCK, THE PRICES OF EACH ARE AS FOLLOWS AND ANY ODD PIECES CAN BE SUPPLIED:

PLATES, SOUP	\$10.50 doz.	BREAKFAST CUPS & SAUCERS	\$13.00 doz.
PLATES, FLAT		TEA CUPS & SAUCERS	\$12.00 doz.
(5 Sizes) from \$5.00 to 9.50 doz.		COFFEE CUPS & SAUCERS	\$9.00 doz.
DISHES, OVAL		SUGAR BOWLS	\$6 cts. each
(5 Sizes) from \$1 to 3.50 each		JUGS (4 Sizes) from \$1.75 to \$2.50 each	
VEGETABLE DISHES \$6.00 & \$8.00 each		BUTTER DISHES	\$2.50 each
SAUCE TUREENS	\$7.00 each	COFFEE POTS	\$3.00 each
SAUCE BOATS	\$2.25 each	EGG CUPS	\$4.25 doz.
FRUIT COMPOTS	\$4.50 & \$5.00 each	SLOP BOWLS	75 cts. each
FRUIT PLATES	\$4.20 doz.	BREAD & BUTTER PLATES	\$1.75 each
TEA POTS	\$2.50 to \$4.00 each.		

(CHINA & GLASS DEPT.)
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
Tel. 4567.

WE OFFER YOU AND GUARANTEE THIS EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

FANCY HOSE

OF SILK and WOOL.

Prices:—\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 A Pair.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

"IOLANTHE" RECORDS

MUSIC AND BOOK OF WORDS AT

ANDERSON'S.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 3146.

VIELLA PYJAMAS.



WE HAVE RECEIVED A WONDERFUL SELECTION OF DESIGNS OF THE ABOVE READY TO WEAR OR MADE TO MEASURE.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

PEDDER STREET.

\$14.50 PAIR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTIFICATION.

THE OFFICE AND STATIONS OF THE CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS FOR KOWLOON AND DISTRICT will be CLOSED to Public Business on the 10th and 14th OCTOBER, 1925.

W. M. M. SHAW,
Acting Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.
York Buildings,
Hongkong, 6th October, 1925. [2719]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HARRY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 10th OCT., and MONDAY, 12th OCT., 1925.

The First Race will be Run at 3 p.m., each day.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Season Tickets to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 3 Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure, Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LORRAINE & DAVIS at \$5.00 each day up to FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1925.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [2720]

NOTICE.

AS From the 25th AUGUST, 1925, M. A. JOHN ROBERTSON CEASED to be a PARTNER in our Firm.

W. A. HANNIBAL & CO.,
HONGKONG & CANTON. [2715]

NOTICE.

I The Undersigned Have THIS DAY ESTABLISHED MYSELF AS A STOCK, SHARE AND GENERAL BROKER under the Firm Name of R. T. MATHESON & Co. Temporary Address: c/o HONGKONG CLUB.

R. T. MATHESON.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1925. [2705]

TAIKOO CLUB.

HONGKONG LAWN BOWLS INTERPORT MATCH.

TAIKOO BOWLING GREEN.

WEDNESDAY, 7th OCTOBER.

Match to Start at 3.30 p.m.
Special Car will Leave Post Office 2.45 p.m.
Launch will Leave Kowloon Police Pier 2.45 p.m.

Taikoo Club extend a cordial invitation to the Ladies and all Bowlers of the Colony. [2718]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATES CO.

HOUSES, FLATS, BUILDING LOTS, ESTATES Negotiated for RENT, AUCTION, or PRIVATE SALE. Management arranged for Clients proceeding abroad. Telephone C. 4630. SMALL INVESTORS, 10, DES VOREX ROAD. [2534]

BEAUTIFUL SIAMESE KITTEN.

WANTED—A GOOD HOME for A Three Months Old SIAMESE KITTEN (Male). Apply—HOME, 307, TRA PEAR. [124]

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FARMER BUILDING" "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MESSAGERIES BANK).

Apply to—
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
Chater Road. [2607]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 164, DES VOREX ROAD CENTRAL. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. [2514]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDING (Basement). Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [2032]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—THREE ROOMS on First Floor. Apply—
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [2173]

JOHN THOMAS COTTON

BUILDER'S MERCHANT.

No. 7, PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.

Supplies Building Material, Undertakes to Erect Building Work, Carpenters, Stonemasons, Bricklayers, and Concrete Labourers Supplied.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Telephone No. 4928 CHA. BAY. [2703]

INTIMATIONS

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE Steamship.

"OLDENBURG" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the Wharves, Delivery can be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th October, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must reach us by 7th October, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas (Marine Surveyors) at 10 a.m. on 5th October, 1925.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JEBSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1925. [2706]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship.

"BENBENNES"
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the Wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamers must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 16th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1925. [2707]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "SIOLIA".

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 2ND OCT., 1925.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf via B.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage Period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd Oct., 1925, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MAACKINNON, MAACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1925. [2713]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "KHIVA".

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 2ND OCT., 1925.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage Period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd Oct., 1925, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MAACKINNON, MAACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1925. [2714]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.—Portion of Third Floor of BRIDGES BUILDING, Suitable for Two Large Offices or Several Smaller Ones. Well Lighted. Apply—DEACONS, Prince's Building. [125]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S Celebrated DRY GINGER ALE

Its unique 'dryness' delightful aroma and rich flavour are features which give this beverage the IMMENSE POPULARITY it deserves.

It has been repeatedly declared by travellers, tourists and others, that **WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE** is UNEQUALLED by any similar product throughout the world.

"PYERIS"

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

A Delicious Table Water, healthful and refreshing. Surpassing in quality the celebrated European Spa Waters.

Blends excellently with Wines and Spirits, especially Whisky.

IN QUARTS, PINTS & SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

BIRTH.

DODWELL.—On October 5th, at No. 523, Peak, to DOROTHY, wife of L. G. S. DODWELL, a son. [2721]

DEATHS.

LOCKHART.—On September 29th, at 53, Chester-square, S.W., PHILIP HENRY LOCKHART, second son of the late Dr. LOCKHART, of China and Blackheath.

SOARES.—At 7.45 p.m. on October 5th, at her residence, No. 27, Granville Road, Kowloon, ESTHER MARIA D'ALMEIDA SOARES, beloved wife of VICENTE FERREIR SOARES. Funeral will pass the monument to-day at 5.30 p.m. [2721]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 6TH, 1925.

LABOUR'S TESTING TIME.

It is now some years since the present Chancellor of the Exchequer made his celebrated observation that "Labour is not fit to govern." Since that time, the British Labour Party has enjoyed a short spell of office, supported by the remnants of the Liberals, and has proved that, even if it is not fit to govern, it is at least prepared to sit in office and do nothing, thereby preventing other possible governments from getting anything done. Recently it has been holding a Conference, with a view to defining its policy, should it ever be called upon to hold office again. This Conference has once more revealed the fundamental weakness of the Labour Party. It has no constructive policy, but, contenting itself with a number of unsatisfactory negatives. By an overwhelming majority it refused to have anything to do with the Communists. On the other hand, one member "appealed to the Conference to stop the rot in their parliamentary party, and its drift towards Liberalism." British Labour is therefore not Communist and not Liberal. What,

we may ask, is it? There seems to be no definite answer to this apparently simple question, for the period is now long past when the Labour Party was required to champion the labourers against "the oppression" of their employers. What is more needed at the present time is a party which is sufficiently courageous to champion those who have the misfortune to be employers against their employees. Again, the Conference adheres to the Labour Party's programme of nationalisation, but "an amendment by Mr. FRANKSON (Glasgow) declaring that it was necessary to organise the workers for a vigorous struggle to overthrow the capitalist class was overwhelmingly defeated."

The truth of the matter is that the Labour Party has tied itself into a knot, and does not see any way of untying it. It refused to coalesce with the Liberal Party on the ground that it had a definite programme, which was not identical with that of the Liberals, and yet was national, but apart from its activities in defending the cause of the trades unions in Parliament, together with the constant repetition of the word "nationalisation" at every possible opportunity, it has really no programme at all. It would have one, if it would admit that it is a sectional party, but at every suggestion of the words "class party," it hastily retreats. It knows that it could never hope to assume office again if it were to admit that it was sectional. Besides, Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD, Mr. J. H. THOMAS, and the other Labour leaders who, as Mr. POLLITT somewhat humorously declared, dine at Balmoral, and stay on yachts with Lord Inchcape at Cowes, can hardly be classed as proletarians.

Accordingly, the Labour Party still clings, somewhat despairingly, to its middle course. Unfortunately, however, from its own point of view, apart from the Trades Unions, it has no real following. This has been clearly evident during more than one recent strike, when the labour leaders have counselled one course of action, and the Trades Unions have adopted another. In any struggle between Parliament and the Trades Unions, therefore, the Parliamentary Labour Party would be faced with the unpleasant alternatives of supporting those organisations from which it draws its power and in consequence, admitting to the country as a whole that, in the last resort, it is merely the creature of the big unions, or of supporting Parliament (whose authority it recognises by being a Parliamentary party) and being swamped in the struggle.

It is particularly important at the present time that the Labour Party should make up its mind what it is going to do. The coal crisis was recently postponed because the Cabinet bought off the miners with a subsidy. Meanwhile, a commission is investigating the coal question exhaustively. It is improbable, however, that the miners will accept the findings of an impartial commission. What they want is an organisation formed exclusively of their own members, before whom they alone give evidence. In spite of the critical condition of English industry, they are determined to force the "nationalisation issue" upon the country, and the utterances of their leaders, during the coal crisis, and also more recently, do not make us at all optimistic about their attitude when the Government announces its policy. But if the position of the Government becomes difficult, that of the Parliamentary Labour Party will be infinitely worse. No longer will they be able to hide behind a series of negatives. It will be necessary for them to act. Under these circumstances, one wonders whether honesty or self interest will prevail. Which way are they going to turn?

A meeting of the Board of Education has been fixed for to-morrow afternoon.

There will be a series of Bible Studies conducted by Mrs. H. L. Clift at the Helena May Institute on Tuesday afternoons at 4.30. All women are invited.

Charged with stowing away on the s.s. *West Jester*, a Filipino appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, and was sentenced to six weeks imprisonment with hard labour.

A dance has been arranged by the ship's company of H.M.S. *Carlisle* to take place in the Naval Canteen Theatre this evening, commencing at 8.30 p.m. Dance music will be provided by the *Carlisle's* Syncopated Five Band.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy, yesterday, charged with the murder of an Indian constable at Ngau Shi Wan, Kowloon, City, on July 8th. On the application of Inspector Murphy the man was remanded for a week.

Writing of international boxing, the writer of "A Londoner's Diary" in the *Evening Standard*, says:—"Nor has there been a Chinese boxer, though I believe, unless it is a malicious rumour, there is a Chinese cricketer qualifying for Middlesex." Any Jack or Tommy who has been stationed in China will tell of Chinese boxers aplenty, and were there not the "boxers" of 1900, who defied the world?

A meeting of the Sanitary Board is to be held this afternoon at 4.15 when letters from the Government concerning the proposed by-laws governing Aerated Water Factories, and the proposed by-laws for Food-preserving Establishments will be read. A Minute by the President on the subject of the participation of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health in an itinerary organised by the League of Nations will also be submitted to the meeting.

Fourteen Chinese firemen were taken into custody at Liverpool on September 7th, following a fight on the steamer *Cyclops* at Queen's Dock. Six Chinese were taken by ambulance to hospital suffering from severe knife wounds. Faces were slashed with knives, and one man's wrist was almost severed. When the police arrived the Chinese threw iron bars and choppers overboard. The *Cyclops* is a Holt Line ship with a general cargo from Yokohama.

Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, minister of Union Church, Hongkong, writes from Crowborough to the *Daily News* with reference to a letter from Mr. Walker Forrest, M.P. (referred to in a recent issue). He says the gravity of the position in Canton cannot be overstated.

For the time being, at any rate, Canton is well-nigh ruined, and the prosperity of Hongkong and British trade with China, most seriously imperilled. Mr. Forrest will have the gratitude of all who are acquainted with the facts for his plain-spoken statement of realities too long blurred over. It is high time, if not almost too late, for this country, specially singled out for insult and injury, to attend to its own affairs in China "without tarrying for any."

SALE OF WORK.

TO AID THE KOWLOON HOME FOR THE BLIND.

LADY POLLOCK CONGRATULATES WORKERS.

The annual sale of work in aid of the Kowloon Home for the Blind took place yesterday morning in the Cathedral Hall, and was attended by a large number of ladies. Lady Pollock, who was accompanied by Sir Henry Pollock, opened the sale.

Six stalls had been arranged, and there was a very interesting display of cleverly worked knitted clothing on view. The proceedings opened with a hymn sung by the blind scholars of the Home, who were accompanied by the school orchestra, under Mr. S. Paul. Prayers were said by the Rev. T. B. Powell.

In declaring the sale open, Lady Pollock gave a graceful and charming address, in which she spoke highly of the admirable work done for the home by Miss Berwick, the matron.

Referring to the knitted and embroidered work done by the pupils, Lady Pollock described it as excellent. Though they did not speak the language of the scholars and could hardly express their thanks to them, she thought the scholars were so susceptible to influence that they would realise how sympathetic all of those present were with them in their affliction. Lady Pollock congratulated the scholars on their singing, and also Mr. Paul on his work in connection with the school.

The lady helpers in charge of the various stalls were: Mesdames Blanchett, Gerken, Hayley-Bell, J. R. Wood, Hegarty, Noll and Arrowsmith.

COMMOTION AT AUCTION.

DISPUTE BETWEEN BUYERS.

The sale-room of Messrs. Hughes and Hough and also the China Auction Rooms were crowded yesterday morning when the goods of certain Chinese firms which have come into the hands of the Official Receiver were offered for sale.

In the China Auction Rooms a particularly large crowd gathered and a dispute arose between a number of the would-be purchasers. Something in the nature of a free fight occurred, but eventually things quieted down, though the dispute was left unsettled.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING.

\$1,168 PROFIT ON YEAR.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Philharmonic Society took place last night in the Cathedral Hall, under the chairmanship of the President, Sir Claude Severn.

After the Secretary, Mr. J. S. Gillingham, had read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the accounts. They would notice, he said, that there had been a net profit on the "Yemen of the Guard" of \$2,018.86, and a loss on the "Gondoliers" of \$1,404.27. They had a balance in the bank of \$1,168.20.

Mr. H. Best seconded, and the accounts were unanimously adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Sir Claude said he regretted to say that he was leaving the Colony for good in a few weeks' time, and would be unable to continue as their President. He was afraid as President he had been a failure, having done nothing—there was nothing to do—but he had always taken a great interest in the activities of the Society. He would continue to take an interest in their activities in England, through the medium of the *Daily Press*. Mr. Gillingham said they would very much have liked to have had Sir Claude as President again, but as he was leaving the Colony in his opinion Mr. Beavis might be appointed. Mr. Beavis, who had always taken a great interest in matters appertaining to the Society, was not in the Colony at the present moment, and he would propose that Sir Claude carried on until his departure, and that on returning Mr. Beavis be asked to take over the office.

Mr. S. Collett seconded, and this proposal was carried.

The remaining officers were appointed as under: Hon. Secretary, Mr. Gillingham; Hon. Treasurer, Miss Mowling; Hon. Librarian, Mr. Thomas; Hon. Conductor, Mr. S. Collett; Committee, Messrs. Piercy, Matheson, H. Best and Mason.

TO ASSIST CHARITY.

The Chairman said it was proposed that a substantial proportion of the profits on their next production be given to certain charities.

Mr. Gillingham said it was proposed that a letter be sent to the charities concerned, the Ministering Children's League, Hongkong Benevolent Society and the Mission to Seamen, asking them to send a representative to the Society to hear further details of the scheme. The meeting decided that the letter be sent.

Mr. Gillingham said that since the last general meeting the Society had taken an important step, having affiliated with the National Amateur Operatic and Dramatic Society of England, which was for mutual protection and defence, and would be very useful to the Philharmonic Society in the future.

TRIBUTE TO SIR CLAUD.

Mr. Gillingham said this was the last meeting at which Sir Claude and also Mr. Collett would be present, and he desired to express the Society's appreciation for the work both gentlemen had done. He would now propose a hearty vote of thanks to both Sir Claude and Mr. Collett. (Applause.)

REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY YESTERDAY.

Yesterday was the fifteenth anniversary of the declaration of the Republic of Portugal and to mark the occasion a reception was given by Senhor Cerveira de Albuquerque Castro (Consul-General of Portugal) at the Club Lusitano.

Amongst those who attended were Captain Swinton, M.C. (representing H.E. The Governor), Sir Claude Severn, K.B.E., C.M.G., LL.D., Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., Capt. R. Q. P. Johnston (representing H.E. Major-General C. C. Luand, C.B.E., C.M.G., Mr. H. T. Cressy (Director of Public Works), Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., Hon. Dr. J. B. Addison, M.B.E. (P.C.M.O.), Hon. Mr. D. W. Trutnam (Acting Secretary for Chinese Affairs), Mr. C. McI. Messer (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. Yves du Courthial (Consul-General for France), Mr. M. J. Quist (Consul-General for the Netherlands), Mr. J. P. Braga (Consul for Guatemala), Comm. S. Carrara (Consul-General for Italy), Signor Eledoro Rouillon (Consul for Peru), Mr. E. Murer (Acting Consul for Norway), Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth, Bishop Costa Nunes (Portuguese Bishop of Macao), Rev. Bro. Aimar (St. Joseph's College), Rev. G. Spada, Father Rossi, Mr. Leo d'Almadra, the committee of the Lusitano Club, and members of the Portuguese community.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

BIG SEIZURE BY REVENUE OFFICERS.

Revenue officers on Sunday made a big seizure of illicit opium, the value of which is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of \$20,000.

The seizure was made during a search carried out on the s.s. *Pow Amp*. Brings the Chinese flag, which arrived in Hongkong on Sunday from Kwang Chow Wan with a cargo and livestock. Altogether 2,310 tins of prepared opium were found. No arrest has been made, but enquiries are still proceeding.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]LOCARNO CONFERENCE.
MR. CHAMBERLAIN TALKS TO JOURNALISTS.

LOCARNO, October 5th.
Mr. Austen Chamberlain, discussing with journalists the prospects of the Security Conference, said that if the foundations of peace could not be laid in such a heavenly spot as Locarno, peace must have flown from the earth.

The present conference was different to most meetings between Germany and the Allies. Nobody had come to Locarno to impose conditions, nor to make demands. They had all come as representatives of free and equal nations to seek a solution of their difficulties. He hoped they would succeed.

Representatives of the British Government most sincerely desired to let the dead past bury its dead. They would think only of how the future could be made better than the past, and the repetition of past horrors be avoided.

He was convinced that the delegations of other nations were animated with a similar desire.

Asked his views with regard to the negotiations of M. Chicherin with the German Government, Mr. Chamberlain said that he was satisfied with Herr Stresemann's statement in this connection.

DELEGATES THREATENED.

BERLIN, October 5th.

Not merely Herr Stresemann, but President von Hindenburg and a number of prominent Cabinet Ministers had received threatening letters. This was the reason for the unusual precautions at the station on Saturday, when all seeking admission to the platform, even the British Ambassador, were subjected to close scrutiny. Detectives accompanied the train.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE LOCARNO CONFERENCE.
THE SOVIET APPEARS KEEN TO INTERFERE.

PARIS, October 4th.

The *Matin* has a message from Berlin stating that M. Chicherin proposed to Herr Stresemann to extend the treaty of Rapallo if the Locarno Conference did not result favourably to Germany. This would mean the conclusion of a military alliance including, if necessary, Poland; but the proposal did not attract the political or military leaders in Germany, although a few big industrialists favoured it.

ALL SET FOR BUSINESS.

LOCARNO, October 4th.

This peaceful little town is agog with excitement at the arrival of so many prominent foreigners for the peace pact conference. The place is swarming with journalists of all nationalities. Special police have been drafted to maintain order and protect the distinguished guests. All the delegations have now arrived and everything is ready for the conference to-morrow. Herr Luther, in an interview, expressed confidence that the conference would produce decisive results if the negotiations were carried on in a spirit of mutual goodwill and on a basis of equality and reciprocity. Herr Stresemann said the conference should aim at the re-establishment of sound finances and the promotion of technical progress. He pointed out that the hegemony of Europe should be any longer able to pursue a policy of isolation. He denied hotly that his recent conversations with M. Chicherin showed that Germany was seeking an eastern orientation.

LATEST CABLES.

PAYS THE PENALTY.

MURDERER OF LUPORINI DIES FROM INJURIES.

FLORENCE, October 5th.

Becciolini, the murderer of Luporini (the Fascist leader), has died from his injuries. A man, named Consolo, who was seriously injured in the fracas on Saturday, has also died.

Complete order and tranquillity now prevail as a result of police measures. [A Florence message, despatched on Saturday, reads: A prominent local Fascist leader, named Luporini, was murdered to-day. The assassin was pursued by a crowd and seriously injured.]

SHIPPING STRIKE.

OUTLOOK SHOWING SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

CAPE TOWN, October 5th.

The departure of the s.s. *Sophocles* for Australia leaves the s.s. *Ballarat* as the only steamer held up in Cape town.

There are still two vessels tied up at East London, but Durban is the only South African port, where any considerable number of ships are stranded.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.
FRENCH AND SPANISH SHOW GREAT ACTIVITY.

LONDON, October 4th.

The Spanish Embassy in London has received a telegram from Madrid stating that the Spanish troops continue to occupy territory around Ajdir, and the Bay of Alhucemas, without resistance.

They have reached the banks of the river Nekor and captured four more guns and a great quantity of war material.

This means that practically the whole bay is now in Spanish hands, except the promontory of Caro-Quinantes to the east.

COMBINED OPERATION.

MADRID, October 4th.

A communiqué says that French and Spanish troops in Morocco carried out combined operations in the vicinity of Loikos after an intensive bombardment by French and Spanish artillery.

The French troops occupied Saf. Spanish garrisons co-operated with the French.

ENEMY IS HELD.

FEZ, October 4th.

The French forces operating against the rebels at the Taza "pocket" have gained all their objectives with insignificant losses, and are now holding points on the Jebel-Bouhiane line, preventing any enemy movement in that district.

ACTIVITY IN AIR.

Ninety-eight separate air raids were carried out by French machines last night, and heralded a general action in the French centre sector just before dawn.

Several columns advanced in the dim light and reached the formidable *Sahadja* mountain. The tribesmen were apparently numbered and disconcerted by the aerial bombardment which was the first important night operation by aeroplanes in Morocco. The French advance is now being favoured. The French occupation of the heights of the *Sahdhar* front, on four kilometres of the western sector, has resulted in the capture of large quantities of munitions.

Two French aviators were forced to land in the Rif, but refused to surrender and died fighting. Abd el Krim wished them captured alive, consequently he shot six Rifas responsible for the aviators' death.

WAR ON MALARIA.

INAUGURAL MEETING OPENS IN ROME.

ROME, October 4th.

At the inaugural meeting of the International Congress on Malaria, held in the Capitol, Signor Mussolini and a large number of international experts on malaria were present. India and the Malay States. Signor Mussolini paid high tributes to Britain and the Dominions for their striking example of collaboration in fighting the scourge of malaria.

The Argentine delegate proposed the establishment of an international Anti-Malaria Institute in Rome to collect world-wide information and undertake research for the redemption of infected regions, and organise practical teaching for training malaria specialists. The Italian delegate promised that Italy would support the proposal and supply funds towards the building and supply of the institute. The congress approved the proposal and entrusted its council to draw up a scheme in connection therewith.

ALLEGED SOVIET SPIES.

POLISH POLICE MAKE EIGHTY ARRESTS.

WARSAW, October 4th.

The Polish police have arrested at Volynia, near the Soviet frontier, eighty persons, belonging to a widespread spying organization, who are alleged to be acting on behalf of the Soviet, including Government officials and soldiers. Much correspondence from Moscow, large sums of American currency, many false passports and plans and documents stolen from military offices have been confiscated. The newspapers contrast these discoveries with M. Chicherin's assurances of goodwill.

FRENCH DEBTS TO U.S.

STIR CAUSED IN PARIS PRESS AT ALLEGED INDISCRETION.

PARIS, October 4th.

The alleged premature revelation of the French offer to Washington after M. Caillaux had apparently promised secrecy, has caused considerable stir in the French press. While official quarters and a large section of the press agree in considering that if there was any indiscretion, which is yet unproved, it anyway could not have taken a part in causing rejection of the French proposals, various other journals view the matter differently. For instance, the *Matin*'s correspondent, referring to the tone of the communication issued by the White House, says the communiqué clearly shows that all the misfortune is a result of the indiscretion on Wednesday evening by the official press agent accredited by M. Caillaux. The *Quotidien* denies a report that its director was the person at Washington responsible for the alleged premature disclosures, and says what happened was that the American debt commission at a plenary session disavowed its sub-committee.

RUSSIAN CITIZENSHIP.

THE LATEST SOVIET ORDER FROM MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, October 4th.

The Council of Commissaries has issued a decree that ex-prisoners of war and the interned men of the old Imperial and Red armies, and also the participants in the risings of the White armies who come under the conditions of the amnesty shall lose their citizenship if they have neglected to apply for the restoration of citizenship within the period laid down. The decree does not apply to persons who have not renewed their citizenship owing to lack of Soviet representatives in the country of their residence.

LATEST CABLES.

BASEBALL IN U.S.A.

RESULTS OF MATCHES OVER WEEK-END.

NEW YORK, October 5th.

The following are the results of matches played in the Baseball Leagues on Saturday and Sunday, which brought the season to an end.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.
In the National League, the following were the results: Philadelphia beat New York by 8-1 and 3-0; Boston beat Brooklyn by 5-2; Chicago St. Louis by 7-3.

In the American League, New York beat Philadelphia by 4-3; Chicago Cleveland by 9-2.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS.

In the National League, St. Louis defeated Chicago by 7-5; Pittsburgh Cincinnati by 4-2; Cincinnati (in the second match) beat Pittsburgh by 4-1.

In the American League, Detroit won both games with St. Louis, the scores being 10-4 and 11-6. Chicago defeated Cleveland by 10-8.

WAGES IN PRISON.

U.S. DELEGATE PRAISES FRENCH PLAN.

In an interview with a *Sunday Times* representative, Mr. Chisholm, the head of the American Delegation to the International Prison Commission, offered some interesting views on the state of prison reform.

Mr. Chisholm has travelled extensively in Europe with the object of finding out by personal inspection the conditions of prison life in various countries.

In America he has at different times voluntarily undergone short terms of imprisonment in order to observe the methods of prison administration from within.

Mr. Chisholm expressed himself as very favourably impressed with prison life in Spain, where he had been conducting an investigation immediately prior to his arrival in London. "I was pleasantly surprised," he said, "I found much more advanced conditions than I had expected."

"In France, too, prison reform has made great strides," Mr. Chisholm spoke with enthusiasm of the system whereby a French criminal earns wages while under restraint, and pays something to the State towards his keep. "That is a system I should like to see widely adopted in the States," he added.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LATE HUTUKHTU BOGDOKHAN.

DECISION TO SEQUESTER ALL HIS PROPERTY.

MOSCOW, October 4th.

A conference of the Mongolian People's Party at Urumqi has decided to sequester the property of the late Hutukhtu Bogdokhan, the theocratic ruler of Mongolia, before it became a Republic. The property is valued at a million roubles and will be used for educational purposes.

[A Russian correspondent writes in the *Daily Mail* on the open and unshamed tutelage by Moscow of the young Mongolian Republic and concludes: Every day the influence of Moscow in China is on the increase and, although it is too soon to talk of a Bolshevization of China, the example of Mongolia shows clearly what methods Soviet diplomacy uses in order to widen its influence in Asia, and how successful these methods are in the Far East. For Europe and especially for England, the prospects opened up by these methods are very grave and should give European statesmen food for profound thought.]

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Hugh S. Shipway, R.N., has been selected for appointment to the *Mermaid*, additional for duty at Singapore, on the staff of Vice-Admiral Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, to take October 20th, and as Captain-in-Charge, Singapore, as from the date of beginning duty.

Captain Shipway is the third officer of his rank to be sent to Singapore since it was decided to extend the base there in the summer of 1921, the others being Captain C. V. Robinson, now commanding the cruiser, *Constance*, and Captain P. R. Stevens, D.S.O., whose two-year term expires in October. Captain Shipway, who formerly commanded the *Dublin* at the Cape, will leave for the East in time to begin duty about December 1st.

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty on September 7th:—Lieut. (R.N.) A. J. Norris, to *Carlisle* (September 17th), and P. E. F. Walker, to *Banking* (on relief).

H.M.S. *Dunne*, Captain B. H. Ramsay, M.V.O., is ordered to recommission with a full Chatham crew, as an independent command, for service on the Mediterranean. Captain Ramsay joined her in March last, after commanding the *Hecla* on troopship service. Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Hill, who navigated the vessel throughout the Empire cruise, is now being succeeded by Lieutenant-Commander D. C. Neale, late of the Navigation School Staff, and navigator in 1921-23 of the *Titanic*, submarine depot-ship on the China Station.

Engineer-Commander S. G. Mitchellbrook, lately serving at Hongkong Dockyard, is taking the internal combustion course at Portsmouth.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

SECOND CONSIGNMENT DUE HERE ON FRIDAY.

Another consignment of ponies, selected in Shanghai by a special committee for the H.K.J.C. subscription griffins for the next annual meeting, are due here on the s.s. *Lee Sang*, on Friday next. The shipment consists of 8 ponies and if the boat arrives in time they will probably be drawn for at the Jockey Club Stables the evening of arrival.

Three of Mr. Dynast's ponies are reported to be on the *Lee Sang*—Spotted Sand, King of the Plains and one of the other "Kings."

SHAWLS AND SCARVES.

Everyone prophesied a great vogue for the shawl in London this season. But with the thermometer at 50 deg. in the shade few could despoil a wrap of any kind, no matter how modest. Still, the day of their popularity has only been delayed.

Many of the shawls, and, indeed, the latest wide scarves, are embroidered with a border in conventional pattern and in striking contrasting colours. The newest of all are in fine soft silk, shaded several inches deep round the hem and then patterned all over with a stencilled design in very faint colours. Old stores of lace are also being turned out, and many a Victorian shawl in white, Limerick or Brussels, touched with faint yellow by the hand of time, will be worn by the older women this autumn.

Others, again, fold them squarely, and catch their draperies inside each arm, so as to improvise a coat. The broad scarves, too, are continually arranged to suggest a bolero, with wide hanging sleeves and loose straight back. But it matters little what method is followed so that it suits the wearer, and is entirely elegant in effect.

HOW TO LEARN GOLF.

IMPORTANCE OF THE FIRST TWO MONTHS.

[BY HARRY VARDON, SIX TIMES OPEN CHAMPION.]

It often happens that great numbers of beginners at golf are let loose upon links, to the very great harassment of players who want to make their way round at a normal pace.

Unfortunately, there seems to be no means by which the clubs in charge of the courses can remedy this situation. If they are willing—as most of them are—to accept green fees from players who belong to recognized golf clubs, they cannot stipulate the exact standard of ability which the visitors shall show, since the average person does not know how he will perform from one day to another. Nor can they declare that novices shall be barred, since some novices are better at the game than individuals who have phandered with it for years.

The result is that, just when the courses are most crowded, there are always to be found a certain number of players who, being as inefficient as it is possible to be at the time of introduction to an art hitherto untouched, create misery for everybody else. Animated with a care-free spirit, these beginners do not realize the trouble that they cause; they seem to think that other people are pretty much as themselves.

I remember seeing two of them start on a Yorkshire seaside course. After various fumbles, they both got into pot bunkers about 150 yards from the first teeing ground, and there—each in his own bunker—they beat the ball again and again, working their respective ways round and round the interiors of their respective bunkers, striking the walls like wild birds in captivity fluttering against the bars of their cages, but never getting free.

A large crowd waiting on the teeing ground to start had to endure this, with all the horrors that it threatened to those who had the courage to follow in the wake of the chequered pair.

AN HOUR A DAY.

My object in mentioning the matter is to put forward the point that there is no need for anybody to thrust himself into the middle of the golf course in this unprepared state—a state which prevents him from obtaining proper enjoyment from the game and certainly spoils the enjoyment of other people.

I am certain that any normal person with an ordinary aptitude for the game can learn enough in two months to avoid being a nuisance to himself and others, being a nuisance to those two months to if he will devote those two months to lessons and practice without period. At the end of it he will be qualified to play on any course without the likelihood of suffering checks at every turn, and checking his brethren at every turn.

To make it a matter of very great importance that only about one person in every 10,000 adopts this principle of obtaining a thorough grounding in the science of the game before starting to take part in matches. It was the way that I learnt golf, and if I were going to try and play such a game as billiards even late in life, I would do nothing for a few months but have lessons at it and practice shots at it.

If only people could be induced to realize it, there is an immensity of interest in preparation for the first round of golf. The best plan, I think, is to have an hour's lesson from the club professional one day, practice the following day, and go on alternating instruction and practice throughout the two months.

Five clubs are sufficient for a start—brassie, mid-iron, mashie, niblick and putter. Indeed, it will probably be at least 18 months before the player need burst beyond the bonds of these five clubs.

INTEREST.

He should start with the brassie, using it for learning to drive from the tee because of the confidence born of its little bit of loft, and making the acquaintance of a driver only when he knows how to hit the ball.

He may well devote his first hour's lesson to this and practice with the brassie from the tee for an hour on the following day. It is not nearly so dull as the suggestion may seem at first sight. In fact, it soon becomes deeply engrossing.

The first shot may be disappointing, and the second one astonishingly excellent. He puts down another ball and fails, and a fourth may suffer the same fate. Then comes a beauty. It quickly makes him feel that there is something in golf which he can master if he sticks to it and that is the spirit which produces the player.

On the third day, he may devote himself to the professional to learning the use of the mid-iron with an hour's practice following on the fourth day. And so on through the range of five clubs, then he can start again.

This is the quickest cut in the world to a reasonable degree of proficiency at golf, and I can assure the reader that it is full of interest because the results are so full of variety and the desire to produce the best shot is so keen all the while. The game is not terribly difficult. The trouble is that people make it so by not learning to swing the club correctly. A child has to be taught to use a knife and fork at table. If it were not taught, it would make a pretty mess of the operation. The simile is appropriate.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

PERTH THE COUNTY CHAMPIONS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, September 1st.
Perthshire, by defeating Stirling County in the concluding match of the Scottish Counties Cricket Championship competition, wrested the title from Clackmannan County, last year's winners, and runners-up this season. There were several surprising results in connection with the Western Union Championship tourney. Greenock unexpectedly falling to Clydebank and Pollock losing to Fergallie. Ayr, West of Scotland, and Uddingston had fine wins over Drumpellier, Kelburne, and Kilmarnock. Principal results:—

COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP.
Perthshire, 120 for 8; Stirlingshire, 72.

WESTERN UNION.
Clydebank, 142 for 4; Greenock, 52.
Uddingston, 133 for 4; Kilmarnock, 50.

Fergallie, 150; Pollock, 67.
West, 68; Kelburne, 72.
Ayr, 164; Drumpellier, 126.

OTHER RESULTS.
Aberdeen, 104; Arbroath, 43.
Forfarshire, 200 for 5; Cupar, 64.

SOCCER.

Judging from the latest First Division results, it would seem as if matters were inclining again to resume a normal trend. Scoring was ordinarily level; we had a number of drawn games, and "up" came a couple of away winners just to prove that home advantage is no absolute guarantee of security. Next in point of excellence came the draws achieved by Dundee and Partick Thistle at Paisley and Kilmarnock respectively. Like the Tynesdale victory, the experiences of these clubs in the past carried nothing to suggest even a partial success, and Dundee's last home failure was an additional reason why they should have had little expectation of anything but defeat. The changes which the Tayside club made in their team, however, had a wonderful effect on their effectiveness. The sharp-shooting which characterised the Edinburgh forwards in their game against Kilmarnock was never allowed to get into play; the solid St. Johnstone defense saw to that, and but for their internationalist's brilliance they would have been as well beaten in the matter of goals as they were in play. The home side at Motherwell were only a shade better than Queens Park. The Amateurs putting up a really good display, and with a bit of luck they might have drawn. The "old firm" continue on their old sweet way. Rangers had little difficulty in vanquishing Morton at Ibrox Park, even although they had to do without the services of Alan Morton during the later stages of the game. The Ibrox attack was the only one that seemed to find any ease in scoring. They had four goals, and might easily have had more had they been at all anxious. Celtic's experience against Hamilton Academical was not so happy, but here also, if they did not get as many goals, the disparity between the sides was almost as pronounced.

FIRST DIVISION.
Heart of Midlothian, 0; Airdrieonians, 2.
St. Johnstone, 0; Hibernians, 0.
Aberdeen, 2; Cowdenbeath, 1.
Celtic, 2; Hamilton Academical, 0.
Dundee United, 1; Falkirk, 2.
Kilmarnock, 2; Clydebank, 2.
Raith Rovers, 1; Partick Thistle, 1.
Rangers, 4; Morton, 1.
St. Mirren, 2; Dundee, 2.
Motherwell, 1; Queen's Park, 0.

THE STINNES CRASH.

GRIM FAIRY TALE OF COMMERCE.

The greatest fairy tale of modern times, unsurpassed by any story of a young man who dreamed of a castle and awoke in a hovel emerges in the latest guarded statements of the German bankers to the effect that, providing things go well, the Stinnes family will receive a few shares in the original coal business which Hugo Stinnes set up for himself as an enterprising youth, and which will be all that is left out of the huge mushroom growth born of inflation when the present proceedings are ended.

Those great possessions of mines, works, shipping lines, factories, newspapers, hotels with ramifications extending to most unlikely branches of commerce and industry, are now being wound up by Germany's four great "D" Banks—(so called because of their name initial letter), the Dresdner, Deutsche, Darmstadter, and Disconto, which have taken the place of the 22 banks originally called in to avert a German economic catastrophe. With debts computed at 150 millions, with a further eight millions where the name of Stinnes stood as security, the capital is assessed at 150 millions at the present moment after 150 millions have been already liquidated—so that actually there should be something saved out of the wreck to carry on with. But not only are vast sums being paid out in interest, but much is needed to keep what is not yet sold afloat, so that the banks, instead of reckoning on getting their lent money back again, are now forming new companies from the old ones and taking shares in them.

Their action is regarded as very unwise from a technical banking standpoint, and stands out more and more as a deed done in a handsome spirit to keep the name of Germany clear in the eyes of those abroad from whom she expects confidence if future credits are to be given.

It is known that the name of Stinnes is as much a symbol of the new régime as Hohenzollern was of the old, and that Stinnes's own family should be plunged into what is likely to be more than comparative poverty ends a remarkable period of post-war history.

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PENELOPE IS TRAVELLING.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
WOMAN EXPLORERS.[BY SYDNEY EVANS IN THE
CHESTER GUARDIAN.]

Penelope is travelling. She is not only buying out the Galerie Lafayette lock, stock and barrel. She is going farther and doing worse. She is making "the last outpost of romance" as real and familiar as the kitchen sink. Little Miss David returns to Paris from Main Street, Lhasa, Tibet, where she has been living quietly. What she has to say about the drove of gentlemen who have been advertising themselves as the first and only visitor to Lhasa is mostly smile. Othello used to be the life of the party. Now we have Clara Sheridan and Bently reciting hair-breadth escapes midst field and flood and lonely journeys beyond forbidden frontiers to tired business men and chair-ridden editors.

The International Association of Woman Explorers has been founded. The charter members of the American branch have sent out invitations to the English, Danish, French, and German woman travellers of renown, inviting them to form national chapters. The nucleus of the American members is Harriet Chalmers Adams, F.R.G.S., who has followed the trail of the conquistadors all over Spain, Mexico, and South America; Jean Kanyon Mackenzie, who was for years a missionary in the Cameroons and who has not only written "Black Sheep" and two other charming books about life in the jungle forest of Africa but has made notable anthropological records of language and taboo; Gertrude Emerson, one of the editors of *Asia*, who has travelled by herself in Indo-China, India, and the Philippines, and who was one of the first American women to cross by sampan the submerged forest that lies on the road to Angkor, lost city of the Khmer kings in Cambodia; Marguerite Harrison, who laughs at prisons, makes adventurous journeys to Suknlin and last year took the three-thousand-mile trek with the Bakhtiari tribe through the mountains of Western Persia and collaborated in taking the motion-picture "Grass"; Mary Austin, authority on Indian life in the south-west; Rose Wilder Lane, whose "Peaks of Shala" records her journey into the mountain valleys of Albania; Black Niles and Gertrude Mathews Shelby, both of whom have records as explorers in South America.

TRAVELLERS' TALES.

A good crowd and a crowd with a sense of humour. You can see that they have had many a hearty laugh at the expense of "The Circumnavigators" and other organisations of men who drink toasts to whoever is just back from the Poles, swap yarns about Shanghai and Canton, or eat the regular lunch and call it tiffin.

The International Association of Woman Explorers arose no purpose—but to have a banquet. They propose to have an annual feast in honour of the principal woman explorer of the year. They would have Mme. David over from Paris this autumn if they could. Blair Niles, I suppose, will make a speech about how the men explorers are not to write their books in Munchausen ink. She has never forgiven, one gentleman for the unreachably romantic wildness of his book on Mongolia. She thinks it isn't fair for people with the fiction touch to write travel-books. It makes life too hard for an honest woman who only puts down what she sees with her eyes open. That whole subject is a thing that has to be considered now that Penelope is travelling. Take the South Sea Islands, for instance. Some pretty tall and lustrous stories used to be told by Ulysses and O'Brien about the luring damsels of Tahiti. My theory is that with his sisters, cousins, and aunts taking all the steamers to coral strands the gentleman explorer will simply not find the hoola-hoola dance as beautiful as once he did.

This makes for another problem, a very special problem for women explorers armed with typewriters and fountain-pens, coming late to the scene. The tradition of the traveller and of his Bible is Romance. And Romance being what it is, won't Desdemona have to go in for something else to stand her in good stead when returning to the Annual Banquet and to Othello? Fortunately, there is science. The women explorers hope to return not only with competent "copy" about life and customs in remote places, but with substantial scientific data.

SHEIKHS.

I asked one of the founders if the banquet was really all. She said she supposed one or two of them would meet and exchange yarns now and again, and that they would pool their lore about baggage, hotels, servants, and trails. The woman who travels alone is still a new species and a queer one by old standards, hardy, valorous, patient, and curious. These women are intensely interesting to each other. They have an absurd fund of common jokes. "The adventures" used to mean a charming lady, chiefly interested in man. The adventurer was well met and well received. The adventures did not fare so well. But the woman explorer lives in a new day. A man is not just a man to her; he is an official to be interviewed, a publisher, a member of the human race to be studied and considered; and only once or twice in a lifetime to be entangled with.

Isn't Marguerite Harrison the woman explorer who came back and reported that desert sheikhs were rather grimy men who minded their own business? This is a very fair example of what the woman explorer can do to romance with a capital R.

Membership in the Woman Explorers seems to be exclusive on two scores. The woman must travel and make a publishable written record of it; going to the Himalayas and simply wandering is of no account. And apparently it doesn't count if the woman explorer follows her

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A RUN TO STRASBOURG.

NEW VILLAGES AND NEW WAYS.

A motor trip through the devastated regions of France, interesting though it be even for one familiar with the various stages through which the stricken country has passed since the Armistice, is a depressing experience. It is a depressing experience, writes a correspondent in the *Times*, in the first place—perhaps this is a matter of personal idiosyncrasy—one never seems, so long as one is in sight of shattered tree-stumps and the marks of projectiles on walls, to be able to shake off the feeling of death. To this, of course, the occasional cemetery, with its 5,000, 10,000, or even 15,000 graves, French, British, American, and German, contributes. But even if there were no cemeteries there would remain a sense of something in the air which is indescribably sad.

Secondly, one is depressed by the discovery that the greatest opportunity of our time has been missed in the rebuilding of the ruined villages. There is no evidence of artistic design. The flat monotony of glaring walls is unrelieved except by, here and there, an adventure into glazed tiles, but of the wrong colour. Reims is unrecognizable, with its tall and pretentious new houses. The quaint little hotel at which one first discovered that, like fish at the seaside, the best champagne goes to London has been rebuilt several hundred yards away with Ritz accommodation and Ritz prices. Verdun is still picturesque, but, unlike those of Reims, its street are desolate—and its water is the hardest in all the world.

It is a pleasure to reach Strasbourg, with its air of clean and complacent prosperity and the charm of its old houses. (It may be mentioned, by the way, that the girls with big bows who figure in the photographs of festivities are not indigenous to the town, but are imported from the country for the occasion.) A few hours' talk with representative local people makes it clear that, now that the French have stopped saying and doing unwise things, the Strasbourgers are not more unwilling to be French than he was to be German. "Of course, we are French," he says, "in a way; but we are Alsations first, and it will take years to show whether we are better off under the French system than we were under the German. We would much rather not be under either, and having got accustomed to the Germans, who left us largely alone, we shall need some time before we shall like the idea of 'assimilation' with the centralizing French."

The Strasbourgers are proud of their city and do not grudge the heavy expenditure which keeps it neat and clean. They say that, if the rest of the French paid their taxes as they do, the financial difficulties of the country would forthwith disappear.

The religious question is described as dead and buried. At its height it chiefly afflicted a few outlying and backward villages, and even so was greatly exaggerated, for political reasons, by the Paris Press.

Thereafter, but for the narrow strip of war country which marks the first French rush for Mulhouse, my road runs through pleasant places. The contrast between the delightful old villages in this part of the world and the new monstrosities along the northern front is very marked. Belfort is detestable. The prices in different towns vary enormously. The excellent practice of automatically adding 10 per cent. to the bill for tips is universal. It adds so immensely to the comfort of travelling that one cannot but marvel that the old piecemeal method of tipping should have survived anywhere. On the whole, at the present rate of exchange, prices are very reasonable.

What is not reasonable is the French method of turning roads. Instead of doing short lengths half-way across and rinding it well at once, there are places where one finds miles of fresh tar over the whole width, sprinkled with about as much sand as one puts pepper on a poached egg. So strongly does the Mayor of Pornic feel on the subject that he has resigned because he has failed to induce the local road authorities to stop tarring during the tourist season.

The roads themselves have been greatly improved in the last two years, and are now good-to-excellent. But the prudent motorist will, where he can, choose rather the flat, sharp gravel of "Routes de Grande Communication" to the highly cambered and polished surface of "Routes Nationales."

A NEW SAVOURY.

If you want a new cold savoury or a tasty snack to serve with coffee at lunch try this recipe for olive cheese crackers.

You can use any kind of crackers in the English sense, but the best kind for the purpose is a small square, delicately salted cracker made in America. Then, given the cracker, take 2oz. gorgonzola cheese, beat into it as much thick cream as will make it moist and like stiff butter. Season highly with pepper, and paprika, add salt to taste, and a red sweet pepper or tinned pimento finely minced. Spread thickly on crackers. Garnish centre of each with a cross of olive, and serve. Only remember if you use pimento you must not beat after the addition or you will find cheese turn pimento colour. Beat mixture beforehand in this case.

husband. Mrs. Peary and the Snow Baby would not be eligible. The initiative, impetus, study, and report must be the woman traveller's own. Going with her husband is no good; taking him along fifty-fifty might possibly wreck her standing as an independent person. Surprising as it may seem, several hundred women with extraordinary adventurous records are eligible to the International Woman Explorers. In a few years it ought to be one of the largest annual, banquets ever held under any roof on any continent.

JACK HOBBS.

WOMAN'S SHARE IN CRICKETING
FAME.

[BY MRS. HOBBS.] That I can take some of the credit of his good form in Australia last winter and in England this summer, when he passed W. G. Grace's great record, he simply laughs, as husbands will do, but—well, it's like this.

Jack has never been anything but a very moderate drinker, and since his operation of 1921 more abstemious still. Why, even a glass of wine sometimes upsets him, and on the trip out to Australia I suggested that he should give it up.

I believe he thought I was "fussing" a little, but evidently he came to the conclusion that his health made it worth a trial, and since then he has not touched alcohol in any shape or form. Certain it is that it is long since he was as well as he was in Australia and at present. And health may well have an effect on his—as on everybody's—cricket.

When they got to know in Australia that Jack was a total abstainer we had requests from temperance societies for him to speak at meetings. But Jack is not a temperance advocate in that sense. Total abstinence suits his health at present, and has evidently no bad effects on his cricket, and he is content to leave it at that. He is also, I may say, a smoker, and very fond of a pipe.

A little time ago some well-known lady, discussing the use of paint and powder by women, gave it as her opinion that wives painted so that their husbands should continue to find them attractive, and I was asked what I thought about it. I replied that paint was more likely to drive away my husband than retain him, and I should think that applies to most married men.

My recipe for a contented and therefore, happy—husband is a comfortable home, in which the husband can indulge those little foibles that most men possess and where the children are well looked after by the wife.

We have now been married nineteen years, for we were married when Jack was 23 and I was younger, and whatever may be said on the subject of early marriages it is not for me to condemn them. And I had known Jack a long time when I married him, ever since he was eight years old, in fact, when we were boy and girl together in Cambridge. If there is truth in the saying that a man never marries his first love, then we must be one of the exceptions.

The rearing of four children, three sons and one daughter, gave me plenty of home occupation during the earlier years of my husband's cricketing career, but now that the children do not demand such close attention—the eldest is 17 and has just started business—I see much more cricket. In fact, I have not missed a match at the Oval for the last three years. Not surprising then that I have a fair knowledge of the game. I think that a wife should be able to take an intelligent interest at least in her husband's business as well as identify herself with his recreations.

My husband's chief recreation in the winter is badminton, and his hobby when at home his player-piano I am almost as keen on badminton, and each of us has achieved some success in the league competitions of the game that flourish around London. I do believe my husband gets more excited about his badminton prospects and games than he does even over his cricket.

If we may judge from the time he spends in it, and his ever-readiness to return to it, I think I can claim that my husband is happy in his home life—never happier than when, after a hard and trying day, he turns to his player-piano. Jack is passionately fond of music, though he can play no musical instrument.

When at the Oval and the crowd applauds as my husband goes in, I always have a ridiculous inclination to stand up and say, "I'm his wife." I have also never quite been able to rise superior to a slight sense of irritation when onlookers mistake the other batsman for him. I want to tell them "It isn't Hobbs"—especially when a chance has been given.

Of course, I never have any difficulty in picking him out. I know his mannerisms too well. He has a trick of lifting his cap every few minutes. Also he used to blow his nose so often that I had to tease him out of it.

There was another lady who "spotted" this little habit, and she sent him a gay handkerchief with the request that he should use it. He flourished it about all day, all the more so, of course, because he knew that I was watching him and that I knew all about the handkerchief. The girl was delighted, and I "ragged" my husband again.

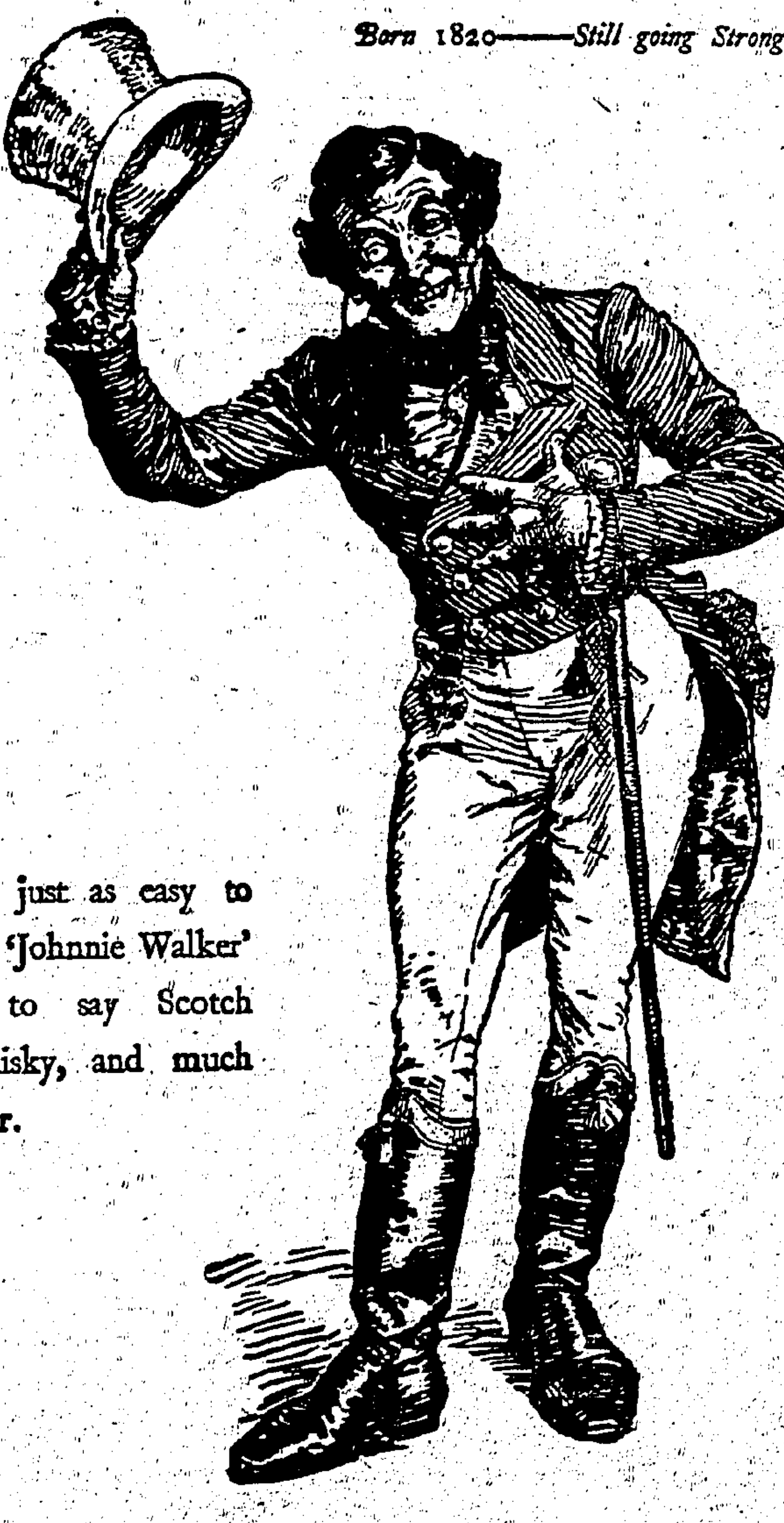
There was a time when it really worried Jack if he did not do well; he worried not only for himself, but for his club. But I don't think he worries now, except in test matches, when he is anxious to give the team a good start. I believe that concerns him more than his own individual performances. I believe he is always happiest on a tricky wicket. It keeps him thinking and makes it all the more worth doing to keep the other people thinking.

Cricket is a funny game, and funny things can happen at it. I cannot help thinking, sometimes, when I see a nervous batsman go out on that long walk from the pavilion, that it would be a good idea if a subway were provided from the pavilion to the wicket, and I'm sure it would be a godsend to the unfortunate batsmen who don't score. They could pop into it instead of facing all the disappointed crowd.

You may not think it, but my husband is a very shy man. I believe he's indifferent to the crowds now, but he was not always so. This lack of nervousness now may be good for his batting.

People ask me if we are going to bring up our sons to be champion cricketers. I'm afraid you cannot make great batsmen if they've got to have it in them, and if they have it they'll be great batsmen whether or not you want them to be. Our boys all love cricket, and can make of themselves what they can at it. But I intend that they'll have a training in another business where the chances of fair success are not so remote.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

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THERE ARE, HOWEVER, STILL ON HAND A FEW COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING DATES.

AUGUST 8TH
AUGUST 29TH.

APPLICATION FOR THESE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CITY OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1A, CHATER ROAD. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 12.

The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

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of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Session 1924.

Revised by the Members.

— PRICE —
Daily Press Office. 85

ARE FISH HAPPY?

THEY KNOW BUT WILL NOT TELL.

In considering the above problem the student and lover of these aquatic oviparous animals is handicapped at the start by a stultifying complex.

And that is this: Fish are curiously diffident about showing their emotions. When you catch one, and land it on the bank or on the shore, it does not betray by its face or by its eyes whether it is pleased or chagrined.

Even when you proceed to remove the hook from the gills, and through unprofitable technique, continue to break pieces off its face, it still shows neither pleasure nor disgust. Now I have been told by a man who has been a placatorial enthusiast—and a good Churchman—for half a century that when a fish is caught and jerked into the air it does not choke in trying to breathe the unnatural element as a man does when drowning.

WHAT HAPPENS.

What happens is this. Its lungs become charged with oxygen, which has a way of rousing the fish to a great state of excitement. All those movements when it alternately hangs its nose and tail on the ground demonstrate a high degree of exaltation. In the end its death is brought about by heart disease as a result of hysterical excitement. If therefore it accepts death in this spirit, how are we to judge how it accepts life?

The life of the fish is almost a closed book to us, but to anyone with imagination it is obvious that the query at the head of this article must be answered in the negative. Man has been too quick to regard fish more as fodder than as friend. For the living creatures he has come in daily contact with he has developed almost a morbid attitude of sentimentality. There is the R.S.P.C.A. There are homes for lost dogs and societies for collecting stray cats, and there are peaceful sanctuaries for war-maimed anything for fish! And yet fish may be frisky and companionable. There was the other day of a man who kept a snake in a pond and trained it. It now comes to the surface and feeds out of his hand. You cannot eat cats and dogs; and the horse has had his day; but fish remains one of the truest and most important friends to man—true and important, and yet an outcast and a suspect.

THE ETERNAL CHASE.

Think of the nervous strain of a fish's life. From the instant he is born—nay, earlier than that, even when he is in the ovum stage—until the day he is robbed up, he is being eternally chased by fish larger than himself. He never gets a moment's respite. He is always depending for sustenance on his agility in catching smaller fish. When not to hide under the precarious protection of shifting seaweed, his life is spent in cold and dampness and often in a condition of pitch darkness. Think what that means: miles beneath the surface of the ocean where not a ray of light may penetrate, and where many of the poor fish are actually born blind. Fancy spending all your life groping about in the mud, and slime, and darkness, being scored by molluscs, and stung by blind white sea snakes, and never knowing whether anything you touch may not regard you as a potential banquet! When your friend complains to you of the tyranny and injustice of social life, of taxes and politics and the disgusting weather, say to him: "Very well. As an alternative, how would you like to be a halibut?" and watch his face closely to see whether any gib answer to this hypothesis will rise to the surface of his consciousness.

Think of the place and the dab flapping about on the bed of the ocean off Deal pier. Think of their discomfort when some trick of light through the water reflects their own form, or they behold the form of one of their fellows, and the truth dawns upon them that they could only have been made that absurd shape in order to fit conveniently into a frying-pan!

AN APOLOGY.

After all, fish are only a degree in the scale of evolution. It has been laid down that all life is sacred, and there is no livelier living creature than the fish. The time is obviously coming when man will have to humanise his attitude towards fish very considerably. When one considers 50 million pounds being spent on cruisers, engines of destruction, which, in any case will be obsolete by the time they are built, one cannot help but think how much wiser it would have been to have spent all this money on improving the lot of fish. There might, for instance, have been built large mesh cages at the bottom of the sea where fish of different sizes could have been segregated, and thus the smaller fish could have enjoyed a life of freedom, released from this constant and wearing strain of being eternally pursued by the unknown.

And then these poor creatures who live in complete darkness, would it not be humane and noble of man to lower large are lights, enclosed in thick glass cylinders, at various points on the bed of the ocean? Think how this would brighten their lives. Not only could they gather round it and derive warmth from it, but for the first time in their lives they would be able to see each other, and to observe the extraordinary beauty in both colour and form of subaqueous plant-life. And then there is, melody. Do people realize how peculiarly sensitive fish are to the diatonic scale? Have they thought what might be done? Stacey Amosier in the Evening Standard.

All shades in the bottom, rosy beige, and light neutral brick lead in popularity, both for day and evening. The smart colour includes, besides the beige range, violet (especially blue-violet), navy-blue, and black and white in combination. All-black is not smart.

REVERSE.

A SKETCH AT SEA.

[BY "M. P." IN THE "MORNING POST."]

The str. *Narkunda* slipped imperceptibly through a scarcely moving sea. Her passengers were lounging about the decks as usual. The two girls from Sydney, who had been doing a three weeks' tour of Ceylon, were playing deck-tennis with the variety entertainer and his friend. The itinerant faith-healer and the missionary (Seventh-day Adventist) walked up and down, discussing the gift of tongues. The golden-haired lady, who like the variety entertainer, was living chiefly on the hope of an engagement with Fuller's vaudeville, flirted idly, with the air of a lazy leopard, with the very small jockey, whose fingers flashed with very large diamonds. The afternoon was wearing on when a Mohammedan, in loose, not overclean garments, came up the companion ladder and shuffled across the deck, a little bundle under his arm. "Go!" What's he doing on the ship? said one of the tourists, in the harsh accents of New South Wales. "Why?" asked her partner as he dodged after the quail. "They won't let him land in Sydney, White Australia."

"Must be going to trans-ship straight away for the Islands. Bound for Suva," hazarded someone else.

THE PRAYING CARPET.

One or two people lay back in their deckchairs and watched the man idly. The rest took no notice. He was equally oblivious of them. He took the bundle from under his arm; it was a praying carpet. He spread it out on the deck, towards the sinking sun, and began his evening prayer. The levelling slope of the rays called to worship as clearly as any muezzin. And then occurred one of these curious moments when a human being suddenly shakes off the shifting mass of confused complexities which forms his habitual self, and for an instant achieves unity, reality, what you will. The dark-skinned, rather dirty Asiatic ceased to be, and in his place was a prayer. It put out all artificial circumstance as the sun kills the light of an arc-lamp. The world turned inside out. What was plain grew transparent and sublimed like a soap-bubble, what had been hidden became plain. The str. *Narkunda* was gone. A ghostly ship was gliding through a sea of light. The shining rays struck through the phantoms flitting about her shadowy decks as if through panes of dingy glass. The praying man alone remained tangible in that luminous world, dark and solid against the shining sky.

It was only for a moment. He knelt, touched the rug with his forehead, going through the prescribed movements, murmuring the prescribed formula. Quietly he folded his little carpet, and walked slowly to the companion ladder. Time and space swung back into their places. All was as before. Yet for an instant they had parted, letting through a sudden shaft of light from a world not realized.

MOTOR ENDURANCE TEST.

The 250-mile automobile endurance test organized by the Automobile Club of Lettonia was preceded by several days of continuous rain and was marked by a heavy downpour from beginning to end, as the result of which the roads were in a shocking condition.

Under these difficult conditions only one car, a 10-15 h.p. Fiat, entered in the 2,000 cc. class, and driven by Mr. Jakabson, succeeded in covering the full distance without the loss of points, and of course won first place in its division. Two other Fiats, a model 505 and a six-cylinder 40 h.p. car, won respectively in the classes for cars up to 2,500 and 3,500 cc. In the biggest car class the winner was Mercedes on a Renault, and a small Renault also won in the 1,100 cc. division.

STAY-AT-HOME YOUTHS.

BIG DECLINE IN EMIGRATION.

From figures obtained from the Board of Trade an interesting analysis of the inward and outward movements of the population during last year is now made possible. From the projects for group settlements and the exodus of families to the Dominions it might have been expected that the emigration figure would show a substantial increase, but, in point of fact, there has been an extraordinary decline, the total number of emigrants for 1924 being 145,904, against 230,411 for the previous year.

The largest proportional decrease occurred among male adults of 18 years and upwards, the number of such emigrants being 68,631, in 1924, against 120,188 in 1923. Of the decline in this group the United States accounted for 42,391, due to the restricted quota, and the British Empire for 18,472.

The youth of the emigrants is a striking feature of the movement. More than one-half of the emigrants of 18 years and over did not exceed 30 years of age. Those ranging from 12 to 17 averaged 9 per cent. for males, and 8 per cent. for females.

By far the largest groups are those of the young men who left the country to take up agriculture and the young women who went into domestic service. Nearly 19,000 men emigrated for farm work, and about the same number of women entered service abroad in households, etc. Commerce and finance absorbed 9,338 men and 3,079 women, 7,742 men were workers in the engineering or metal industries, 2,761 professional men, and 2,771 miners and quarrymen.

The women described as "wives or housewives" numbered 29,337. The relative percentages of emigrants in relation to occupations show a steady increase in the proportion of agricultural workers among men and domestic servants among women.

LOUIS WAIN'S SAD PLIGHT.

FAMOUS CAT ARTIST IN A PAUPER ASYLUM.

Friends of Louis Wain, the famous cat artist, who is at the moment an inmate of a pauper lunatic asylum, are endeavouring to raise £1,000 on his behalf. Mr. Wain has been in an asylum for more than a year, and is dependent on charity.

A friend of Mr. Wain told an *Evening Standard* representative that the great artist was absolutely without money. "The artist," he said, "sold the copyright of all his pictures, so he has no income of any kind. Those of his friends who admired his work are endeavouring to do something to help him. He has not asked for help, and, indeed, I think he would be rather annoyed if he knew that a movement was on foot to raise money for him."

DREW 150,000 CATS.

Mr. Wain has delighted millions with his cat studies. He began to draw in 1868, and drew practically nothing but cats. As a fact, he has drawn nearly 150,000 cats, and at one time kept a small family of 17 cats who were always posing as models.

Although he is well cared for in the institution at which he is living, his friends are hopeful that they may be able to make his last days more comfortable and more peaceful than at present they can be.

Mr. Wain was assistant master at the West London School of Art in 1881-2, president of the National Cat Club 1891-96, and chairman of the committee of the National Cat Club, a member of the grand council of Our Dumb Friend's League, and a member of the National Anti-Vivisection Society.

He always emphasized his faith in the intelligence of cats, and believed cats would eventually become more clever and teachable than the dog.

RED AIR FLEET.

A THOUSAND NEW MACHINES THIS YEAR.

Startling facts about the rapid growth of military aviation in Russia are given in the 1925 issue of Jane's "All the World's Aircraft," which has just been published (42s. net) by Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., says the *Morning Post's* aeronautical correspondent. It is shown that the Union of Soviet Republics has embarked upon a very ambitious air programme, and that a vigorous attempt is being made to form a Red Air Fleet which shall be numerically superior to the air force of any other country.

The 1925 programme provides for the acquisition of no fewer than 1,000 new aeroplanes. Of these 500 are to be built in Russia, 300 are to be ordered from the Fokker Co., and 200 from Italian firms. During the first six months of 1924, Russia bought about 700 modern aircraft in Holland and Italy.

AEROPLANE MAKERS.

A Russian aircraft industry is being built up gradually. The Dux firm, of Moscow, is said to turn out four aeroplanes a week, the Moskva works, of Moscow, four aeroplanes a month, and the Anatra Co. of Taganrog, 10 aeroplanes a month. Other companies are the Lebedeff, Schetinin, and Sluzarenko. The German Junkers Co. has a branch factory in Moscow.

The original plans for the disposition of the Red Air Fleet are:

Moscow: 3 observation squadrons, 3 bombing squadrons, 1 air park.
Smolensk: 4 observation squadrons, 1 air park.
Podolsk: 4 observation squadrons, 1 bombing squadron, 1 air park.
Petersburg: 4 observation squadrons, 2 bombing squadrons, 1 air park.
Rostoff: 2 seaplane squadrons, 1 bombing squadron, 1 air park.
Sebastopol: 3 observation squadrons, 1 bombing squadron, 1 artillery spotting squadron, 1 air park.

OTHER SQUADRONS.

In addition, there are 31 observation and bombing squadrons in the Ukraine and Russia-in-Asia stationed at Tambov, Kieff, Kazan, Samara, Orel, Omsk, and Tashkent.

Lists of performance figures and constructional details, with illustrations of many interesting new machines, both British and foreign, are given in "All the World's Aircraft," besides a section devoted to modern airships. The volume is a valuable and complete aeronautical reference work.

JUTLAND MOTOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Jutland Championship for the year 1925, which was held during August over a distance of 180 miles, was won by a 10-15 h.p. Fiat driven by Mr. Svendsen de Herning. The route selected for this contest was one of the most difficult to be found in Denmark, and the winning Fiat was the only car to cover the entire distance without the loss of points.

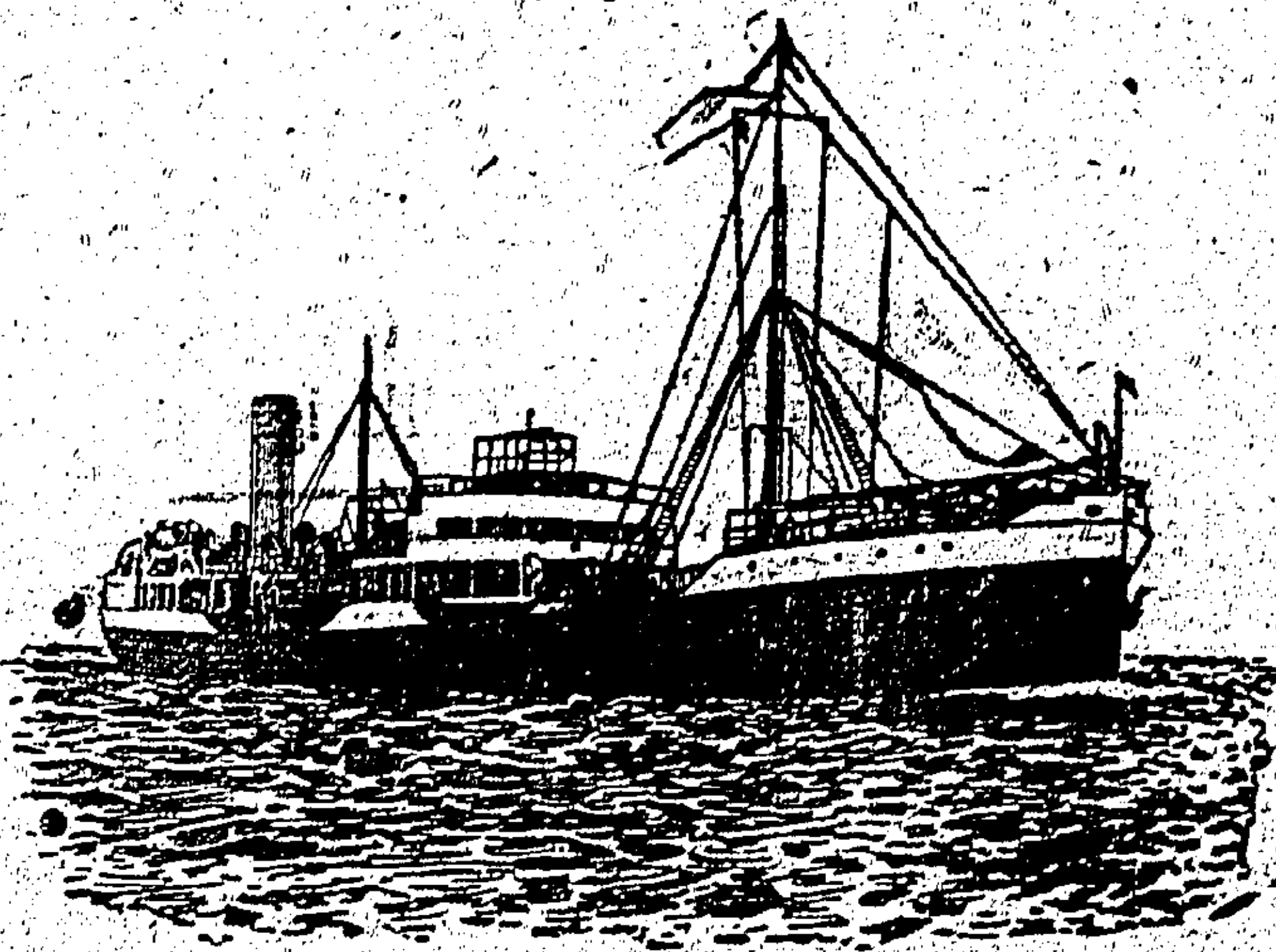
Another Danish motor event held last month comprised flying kilometre trials at Knudshoved, on the Island of Fionia, when a touring Fiat driven by Mr. Svendsen won in the third class and a sports model Fiat handled by Angard was the fastest in the 1,500 cc. division. The other class winners were a touring and a sports Essex in the fifth division; a sports Chevrolet and a touring Essex in the sixth division; a touring Chrysler in the seventh division, two Hudsons in the eighth section, and a touring Citroën and a sports Mathis in the smallest car class.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

October 5th.

Borneo Maru, Japanese str., 3,883 tons, Capt. T. Motohige, from Moji, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—O.S.K.

Medon, British str., 3,025 tons, Capt. T. A. Price, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 11—B. & S.

Tjandak, Dutch str., 3,013 tons, Capt. D. Pals, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 11—J.C.L.

Tsuyi Maru, Japanese str., 1,887 tons, Capt. K. Katayama, from Bangkok and Saigon, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 11—M.B.K.

Xingchow, British str., 1,216 tons, Capt. T. Pringle, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 11—B. & S.

October 5th.

Jaking, British str., 2,047 tons, Capt. Plunkett, from Singapore and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 11—B. & S.

Delagoo Maru, Japanese str., 4,373 tons, Capt. Y. Katori, from Hamburg and Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 11—N.Y.K.

Helena, British str., 4,810 tons, Capt. W. Probert, from Taku Bar and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 11—B. & S.

Ida de Pineda, Spanish str., 2,057 tons, Capt. A. Pastana, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 11—Hotelo Bros.

Jade, French str., 280 tons, Capt. P. B. Moranti, from Fort Bavard, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 11—Shun Cheong S.S. Co.

Koten Maru, Japanese str., 917 tons, Capt. S. Sato, from Swatow, with 630 tons of sundries, lying at O.S.K.

CLEARANCES.

October 5th.

Arasura, for Manila.
Valencia, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Borneo Maru, for Singapore.
Chengta, for Haiphong.
Delagoo Maru, for Shanghai.
Mukun Maru, for Shanghai.
Hong Hui, for Swatow.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Ida de Pineda, for Yokohama.
Medon, for Singapore.
President Jackson, for Manila.
Tai Fook Sing, for Saigon.
Typhoon, for Shanghai.
Tsuyi Maru, for Keelung.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. *Empress of Australia* arrived at Whosung on October 5th at 1:30 a.m. and left at 10 p.m. She is due at Kobe, at daylight, on October 8th.

SHIPPING NOTES.

There were 83 vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. yesterday, of which 49 were British.

During the previous 24 hours there were eight arrivals, of which four were British, one Dutch and three Japanese. The departures numbered seven, including the s.s. *Kiyo Maru* and the s.s. *Huikang* for Swatow.

The arrivals were the s.s. *Helena* (Br.) from Taku Bar and Shanghai with a full cargo of general cargo, but a through cargo for other ports; the s.s. *Medon* (Br.) from Yokohama and Shanghai with a full cargo for Hongkong and Amoy; the s.s. *Tsuyi Maru* (Br.) from Shanghai and Amoy with 400 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Hydrangea* (Br.) from Swatow with 215 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Tjandak* (Dutch) from Shanghai and Amoy with two tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Tsuyi Maru* (Japanese) from Bangkok and Saigon with no cargo for Hongkong; the s.s. *Borneo Maru* (Japanese) from Yokohama and Moji with 474 tons of cotton goods and merchandise and mail; the s.s. *Koten Maru* (Japanese) from Taku and Swatow with 5,600 packages of sundries, 635 tons of cargo and mail.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*, which was due here yesterday morning was delayed in leaving Shanghai and will not now arrive until this morning at ten o'clock.

SEA WATER STAINS.

Splashes of sea water leave ugly stains which may become permanent unless they are treated fairly soon. Quite the best plan is to spread the stained part over a basin and then pour cold fresh water over the mark. This will remove all salt and other matter, and, if the part is finally pressed with a moderately hot iron no cooking will be left and the stain will have vanished. Of course, with delicate silks materials this plan cannot be followed. Here the sea water stains should be left until there are quite dry. Then the material should be stretched rather tightly and brushed and beaten with a little water. In this way the salt is removed. Then steam the spot and finish by pressing, when it will be found that all traces of the stain have disappeared.

When sea water makes white marks on black footwear these can be removed by rubbing with a paste made of black-lead and lemon juice. Leave for an hour or so and then rub gently.

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
LARGEST, FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMSHIPSSPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE
£120 £112 £83 £80

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via SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

STEAMER	H'kong.	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Oct. 15	Oct. 19	Oct. 21	Oct. 24	Nov. 1	Nov. 8
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 30	Nov. 3	Nov. 5	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 13
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 17	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Nov. 27	Nov. 30	Dec. 2	Dec. 5	Dec. 8	Dec. 11
— 1926 —						
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 16	Jan. 19	Jan. 22
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jan. 22	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 30	Feb. 2	Feb. 5
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 5	Feb. 8	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 16	Feb. 19
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Feb. 18	Feb. 21	Feb. 24	Feb. 27	Mar. 1	Mar. 4
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 4	Mar. 7	Mar. 10	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	Mar. 19
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Mar. 18	Mar. 21	Mar. 24	Mar. 27	Mar. 30	Apr. 2
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 2	Apr. 5	Apr. 8	Apr. 11	Apr. 14	Apr. 17
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Apr. 18	Apr. 21	Apr. 24	Apr. 27	Apr. 30	May 3
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Apr. 26	Apr. 29	May 2	May 5	May 8	May 11
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 24	May 27	May 30
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 29	May 31	June 3	June 6	June 9	June 12
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	June 11	June 14	June 17	June 20	June 23	June 26
EMPRESS OF ASIA	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 4	July 7	July 10

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 12
Oct. 21	Oct. 23	Oct. 24	Oct. 26
Nov. 4	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 9

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America \$1400, \$1420, \$1440.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 25th Oct. at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 19th Nov.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports

SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 10th Oct. at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 24th Oct. at 11 a.m.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 7th Nov.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... End of Oct.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Middle Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Oct. at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Nov.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

LISBON MARU ... Monday, 12th Oct.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

AWA MARU ... Monday, 2nd Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MURORAN MARU ... Sunday, 11th Oct.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOTTORI MARU ... Tuesday, 13th Oct.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 15th Oct.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TORUSHIMA MARU (Moji direct) ... Friday, 9th Oct.

RANGOON MARU ... Wednesday, 14th Oct.

OCEAN MARU ... Sunday, 15th Oct.

KITANO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Oct.

For further information, apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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SAILINGS FOR EUROPE

s.s. "OOSTERK" ... 2nd Nov. 1923

s.s. "OUDERKERK" ... Beginning of Dec.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

s.s. "OUDERKERK" ... 19th Oct. 1923

s.s. "OUDERKERK" ... 17th Nov.

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.

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INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

TIEN-TSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Thursday, 8th Oct. at Noon
BANGKOK	"KWAISANG"	Thursday, 8th Oct. at Noon
HAIPHONG via HUIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Friday, 9th Oct. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Friday, 9th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Sunday, 11th Oct. at 2 a.m.
KOBE via MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 12th Oct. at Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LEESANG"	Tuesday, 13th Oct. at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Saturday, 17th Oct. at 3 p.m.
KOBE via MOJI	"FOOSANG"	Thursday, 22nd Oct. at 7 a.m.

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS—

CALCUTTA—HONGKONG—JAPAN LINE	EVERY TEN DAYS
SHANGHAI—HONGKONG LINE	EVERY THREE DAYS
HONGKONG—MANILA LINE	EVERY SATURDAY FROM BORN PAIR
HONGKONG—HAIPHONG LINE	EVERY SUNDAY FROM BORN PAIR
HONGKONG—BORNEO LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—TIEN-TSIN LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—BANGKOK LINE	EVERY WEEK

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"CARMARTHENSIRE"	15th Oct.	"CARMARTHENSIRE"	24th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
"GLENSANDA"	1st Nov.			
"GLYNVONSHIRE"	12th "			
"GLENTARA"	26th "			
"GLENSHIRE"	13th Dec.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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TO EUROPE—£120—£112—£110

FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... Oct. 5th, 5.00 p.m.

"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" ... Oct. 18th, 5.00 p.m.

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M.V. "NANKING" ... Will leave on or about 1st November

Subject to change without Notice.

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The M/S. "ASIA"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG,

COPENHAGEN, and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

On or about 26th October, 1923.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Java"	15th October	
M/S. "Afrika"	15th November	
M/S. "Malaya"	10th December	

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

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Mr. W. B. Champlier	Mr. O. Nilson
Mr. R. W.	Mr. W. E. Northley
Cholmondeley	Mr. J. E. Ollerton
Mr. & Mrs. Clements	Mr. K. Pappell
Mr. E. H. Clowes	Mr. & Mrs. O. E. J.
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Dr. D. L. Gawler	Mr. T. S. W. Smith
Dr. E. C. Gould	Mr. Ed. T. Snuggs
Dr. E. C. Gould	Mr. E. T. Snuggs
Le-Com. & Mrs.	Mr. E. T. Snuggs
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Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Hannibal	Mr. R. C. Tidwell
Mr. & Mrs. W. Hansen	Mr. C. Trimm
Mr. O. Hansen	Mr. & Mrs. H. P.
Mr. & Mrs. H. P.	Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Varn
Harris & 2 children	Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Varn
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Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Hines	Miss E. S. Wallace
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Mr. V. Johansen	Mr. & Mrs. Wilson
Mr. J. R. Johnstone	Mr. & Mrs. Wilson
Mr. J. B. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. G. Woessner
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4.4. "MALVERNIAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th September
 4.4. "WALTON HALL" ... " ... 7th October

BOSTON NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

4.4. "FORREBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st November

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT"ELLERMAN" LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKWALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

4.4. "CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" ... 27th September
 For HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £88. 2nd Class £68.
 "B" 1st Class £80. 2nd Class £58.

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4.4. "SURAT" ... Middle November
 Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Agnes Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mosel Bay and Capetown.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Obinda, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

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4.4. "WALTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Oct.
 4.4. "EVERYLOCHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th Oct.
 4.4. "LANGTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th Oct.
 4.4. "PYRRHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th Nov.

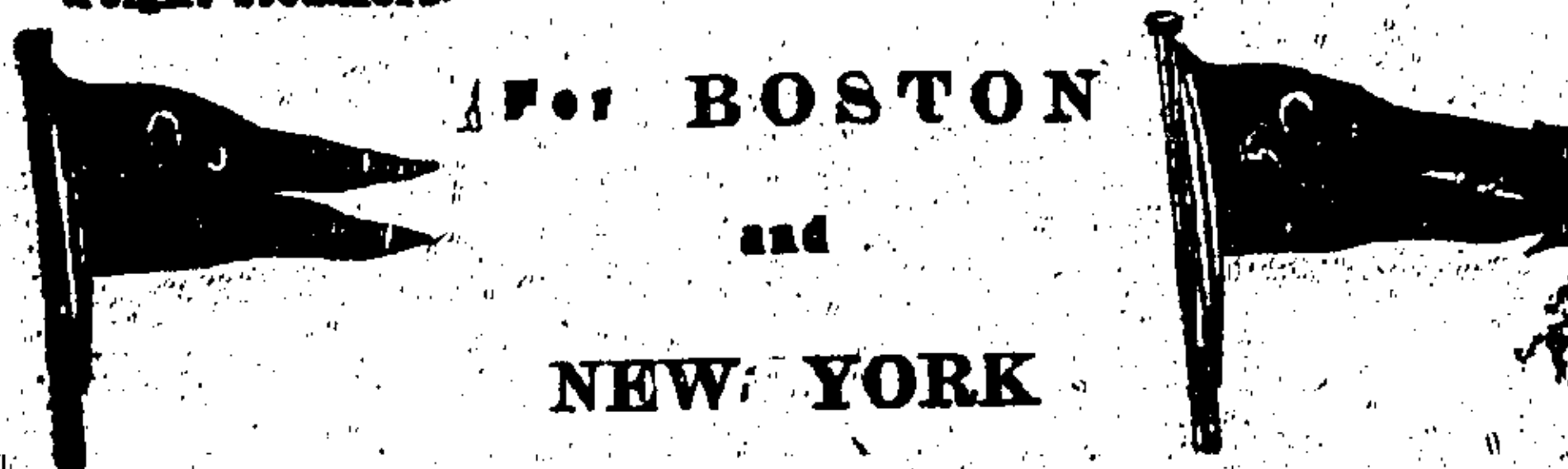
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Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOUDAN"	4,896	14th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	19,941	17th Oct. Noon	Marseilles & London.
"SICILIA"	5,813	22nd Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KHIVA"	9,135	31st Oct.	Mars. London, Hull & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	23rd Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	10th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	13th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Dec.	Mars. London & Antwerp.
"MAEDONIA"	11,059	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
"KEYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, & A'werp.
"DELTA"	9,097	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, & B'way.
"MALWA"	19,941	10th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"KARMALA"	8,089	23rd Feb.	Mars. L'don, & A'werp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"KHIVA"	9,135	23rd Mar.	Mars. L'don, & A'werp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALAMEA"	8,018	12th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALMA"	10,900	26th Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	4,896	6th Oct. 10 a.m.	Maula, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Nov.	Manila, Zamboanga, Davao
"TANDA"	4,500	2nd Dec.	Manila, Zamboanga, Davao
"ARAFURA"	4,500	26th Jan.	Manila, Zamboanga, Davao
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	23rd Feb.	Manila, Zamboanga, Davao
"TANDA"	4,500	2nd Mar.	Manila, Zamboanga, Davao

* S.S. "Arafura" calls at Iloilo and Kolambagan.

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hainan, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on the following—

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The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal (San Francisco, etc.)

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, & A'werp.
"GARETTA"	5,737	22nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MALWA"	9,144	31st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, & A'werp.
"TANIA"	9,097	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, & A'werp.
"MORUA"	10,911	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, & A'werp.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, & A'werp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, & A'werp.
"SOUDAN"	4,896	23rd Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MAEDONIA"	11,059	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, & A'werp.
"ARAFURA"	4,500	26th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"KEYBER"	9,114	1928	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	9,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai & A'werp.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,128	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & A'werp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Feb.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	6th Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TANDA"	4,565	6th Feb.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	9,135	23rd Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & A'werp.
"MORUA"	10,911	6th Mar.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
 * Passengers for Baggage must declare their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Outlets are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent studies.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

"HAICHING" ... Capt. W. S. Turnbull ... Tuesday, 6th Oct., at 1 p.m.

* Calling at Swatow and Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elgin Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Gardiner Anchorage) and return by the same Steamer by the "HAICHING" "HAICHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

General Manager

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

AMOY & SHANGHAI ... "KIANGCHOW" ... On 6th Oct. 5 p.m.
 NEWCHANG ... "CHIBL" ... On 7th Oct. 11 a.m.
 SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "YINGCHOW" ... On 8th Oct. 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
SUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
 Telephone Central 22. Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF SUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**"CHANGSHA"**

Due Hongkong 13th October.

Will be Despatched on 17th October, at 4 p.m.

FOR—
MANILA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANIAN PORTS.

EXCELLENT FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION AT REDUCED RATES.
 (Sailing Subject to Alteration)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—**SUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**
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DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH.**

LOADING FOR MANILA BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... Sails 6th Oct.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
 BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (JUNE).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
 GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
 DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

* OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "ROSANDBRA"	...	Sails	8th Oct.
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"	...	Sails	11th Oct.
S.S. "NIPPON"	...	Sails	10th Nov.
S.S. "PERSEA"	...	Sails	12th Nov.
S.S. "VIMINALE"	...	Sails	10th Dec.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	...	Sails	25th Sept.
S.S. "ROSANDBRA"	...	Sails	31st Oct.
S.S. "NIPPON"	...	Sails	1st Dec.
S.S. "VIMINALE"	...	Sails	31st Dec.

RATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

R.F. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails 1st October

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1034.

Agents

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Probable Sailings from Hongkong to Marseilles
PORTHOUS	...	18th Oct.	...
DARTAGNAN	...	27th Oct.	...
ANGKOR	...	18th Oct.	...
ANGERS	...	24th Oct.	...
ANDRE LEBON	...	11th Nov.	...
PAUL LECAT	...	24th Nov.	...

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and First Doctor's Attendance).
 1st Class (1st Class) ... 2nd Class (1st Class) ... 3rd Class (1st Class) ...
 1st Class (2nd Class) ... 2nd Class (2nd Class) ... 3rd Class (2nd Class) ...

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNON COMMERCIALES (CARGO & BOATS).

* "DUNKIRK" about ...

* "DE P. BENOIT" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE to be ...

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone Central 740. 1, Quai de Commerce, 1, Quai de Commerce.
 CONSIGNATION—TRAI SIT—REPRESENTATION.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Postage stamps should be affixed in the right-hand top corner of the address side of all postal articles.

The Radio Service has reverted to normal hours of working. Messages may be handed in at any hour of the day or night during General Post Office hours at Radio Counter, Main Hall, at all other times messages should be taken through the corner entrance at Pedder Street and Des Vaux Road to the Radio Office on the 3rd floor of the building, these doors will be closed after 10 p.m. but admittance may be obtained by ringing the night-bell.

Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice. Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay. Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Tripartite	8th Oct.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Emp. of Asia	8th Oct.
STRAITS	Van Cloon	8th Oct.
EUROPE via Nipponmaru (Letters only)		
London, 10th Sept.		
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	St. Albans	9th Oct.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Changsha	13th Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Macao	Kinsman	Tuesday, 6th, 7.15 a.m.
Canton	Falshun	7.15 a.m.
Manila, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand		
via Thursday Island—due Thursday		
Island, 20th October		
*Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius,		
E. & S. Africa, and Bombay		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		
Saigon		
Straits, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—		
due Marseilles, 4th Nov.		
Amoy		
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa		
Java via Batavia		
Straits and Calcutta		
Swatow		
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa		
Japan		
Manila		
Saigon, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauri-		
tius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt		
& EUROPE via Marseilles—due		
Marseilles, 15th Nov.		
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius,		
E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt		
& EUROPE via Marseilles—due		
Marseilles, 15th Nov.		
Japan & Honolulu		

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

October 6th, 1925.	
On London	Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/5
Bank Bills, on demand	... 1/5 1/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	... 2/5
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	... 2/5 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	... 2/5 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	... 2/5
On Peking	Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/5 1/8
Credit, 4 months' sight	... 1/5 1/8
On New York	Bank Bills, on demand ... 59 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	... 60
On Bombay	Telegraphic Transfer ... 159 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	... 159 1/2
On Calcutta	Telegraphic Transfer ... 159 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	... 159 1/2
On Shanghai	Bank Bills, at sight ... 100
Private, 30 days' sight	... 100
On Yokohama	On demand ... 100
On Manila	On demand ... 100
On Batavia	On demand ... 100
On Hongkong	On demand ... 100
On Saigon	On demand ... 100
On Bangkok	On demand ... 100
On Rangoon	On demand ... 100
On Borneo	On demand ... 100
On Java	On demand ... 100
On Ceylon	On demand ... 100
On India	On demand ... 100
On Australia	On demand ... 100
On New Zealand	On demand ... 100
On South Africa	On demand ... 100
On Egypt	On demand ... 100
On Persia	On demand ... 100
On Mesopotamia	On demand ... 100
On Abyssinia	On demand ... 100
On East Africa	On demand ... 100
On West Africa	On demand ... 100
On Central Africa	On demand ... 100
On South America	On demand ... 100
On North America	On demand ... 100
On Europe	On demand ... 100
On Asia	On demand ... 100
On Oceania	On demand ... 100
On Antarctica	On demand ... 100

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	£50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	£30,000,000
Reserve Funds	£4,500,000
Surplus	£3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£30,000,000

Court of Directors:
G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bell, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. F. H. Holyoak, T. G. Weall, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. HARRISON, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STETT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in Local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods. Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1925.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed calendar month at 4 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of £100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on a FIXED DEPOSIT at CURRENT RATES. For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. H. HARRISON, Esq., Manager.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1925.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE GERANCE.

DE LA BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE:
Paris, 74, Rue St. Lazare.

Capital	Fr. 10,000,000
Reserves	Fr. 10,790,000
Working fund provided by THE BANK INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE	Fr. 50,000,000.

BANKERS:
France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, London: Midland Bank, Ltd., New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Correspondents throughout the World.

A. BOLLIN, Manager.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1924.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by President of the Republic of China as the Bank of China, 1917).

Authorized Capital	£40,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£12,275,000
Reserve Funds	£9,825,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, New York Bankers: The Irving National Bank, The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange. HUI YEE FEE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1924.

WE HAVE JUST LANDED

A SHIPMENT OF THE WELL-KNOWN
ORDINARY SIZE

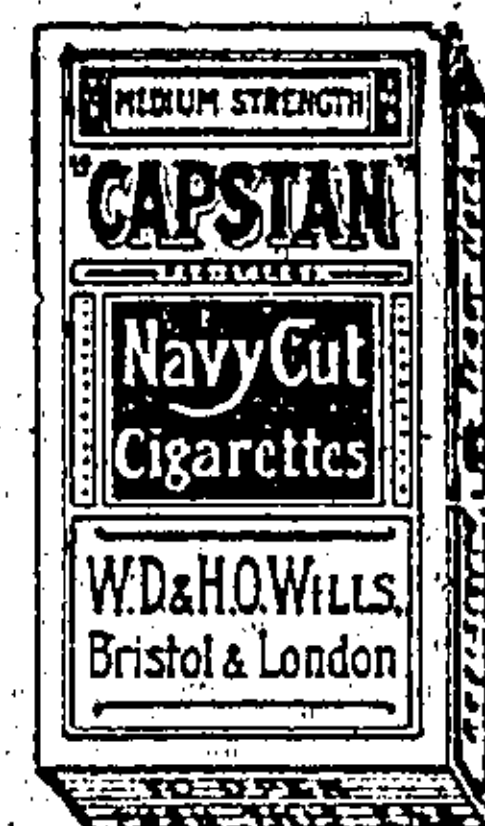
“CAPSTAN”

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

in Air-tight tins of 50 Cigarettes

Packets of 10

Now Obtainable at all Tobacconists, Hotels, Clubs, etc.



This Advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

THE MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND
AND
MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, etc.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. B. BOSS, Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 17th, 1925.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: 24 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 72,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Fr. 36,000,000

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, etc.

IN FRANCE: Compagnie Nationale d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, New York Bankers: The Irving National Bank, The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT, Manager.
40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN CHINESE)
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, etc.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Bangkok, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, London, New York, Calcutta.

THE Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

Z. YAMAMOTO, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
4, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, 30th May 1925.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up)	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 35,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT:
Batavia, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Yokohama, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

C. ARIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1924.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDSche Handels Maatschappij)
BANK.

Established 1824.
Hongkong Branch established 1896.

Authorized Capital	Gulden 150,000,000
Paid-up Capital	80,000,000
Reserve Fund	21,588,870
Special Reserves	22,890,000

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

Eastern Head Office: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES: Batavia, Bencoolen, Bontoe, Borneo, Calcutta, Cherson, Djember, Djokjarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kori, Rangoon, Madras, Padang, Palembang, Pecalangan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Soerakarta (Solo), Tientsin, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKER: NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

M. J. HERSCHEL, Manager.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Established 1912.

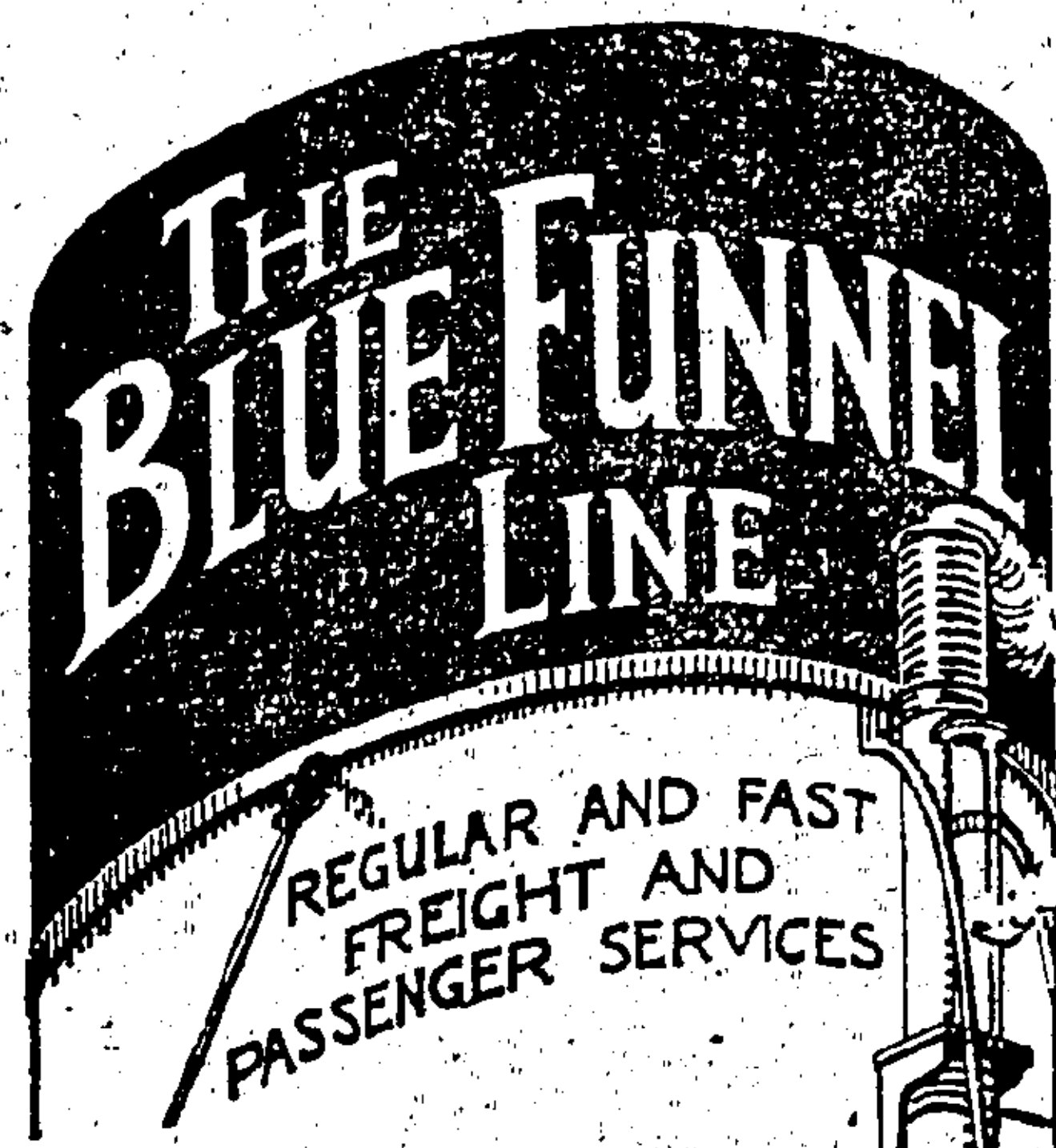
Authorized Capital	£1,200,000
Paid Up Capital	£1,075,530
Silver Reserve Fund	£700,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

SAVINGS: 4 1/2 per annum.

DEPOSITS: for 12 months 5 1/2 per annum, for 6 months 5 per annum, for 3 months 4 1/2 per annum, on demand 4 per annum.

BRANCHES: Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Rangoon and New York.
LONDON BANKERS: The Lloyds Bank, Limited.
LOOK POONG SHAN, Chief Manager.



LONDON SERVICE.		
"HELENUS"	6th Oct.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"HECTOR"	21st Oct.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"CALOCHAS"	3rd Nov.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"SARFEDON"	15th Nov.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.		
"JASON"	2nd Oct.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ALAZAR"	14th Nov.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"DIOMED"	12th Nov.	Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
PACIFIC SERVICE.		
(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)		
"PROTEUS"	10th Oct.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PHILOCTETES"	31st Oct.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
NEW YORK SERVICE.		
"BURYLOBUS"	18th Oct.	Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.
"PYRHEUS"	19th Oct.	Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.
PASSENGER SERVICE.		
"HECTOR"	21st Oct.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"SARFEDON"	15th Nov.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLOS"	19th Dec.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTHEOS"	18th Jan.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR"	2nd Mar.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"SARFEDON"	7th April	Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire, Agents.

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